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MEMOIR OF REV. WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG, D. D.

To the four Secretaries of the Board,—WORCESTER, EVARTS, CORNELIUS and WISNER,—who had previously closed their earthly labors, and entered, as we cannot doubt, on the higher service of the heavenly world, another, in the wise counsels of God, has been added. None of the five had completed, though three of them had entered upon, the fifty-first year of their age. Four of them were summoned away while absent from their homes and families, and three of them in the prime of life, and in full health, were cut down as “with a stroke.” Dr. ARMSTRONG, who had filled the office for the longest period, had just finished the labors of eleven years. They were men of kindred spirit, and the precious remembrance of them will long be cherished by their personal friends and by all who love Christ and his kingdom. God is admonishing those who survive them in this work, that what they are to do must be quickly done, and that for the manner in which they meet their responsibilities and perform their duties, they must soon render an account.

WILLIAM JESSUP ARMSTRONG was born on the 29th of October, 1796, at Mendham, New Jersey, where his father, the Rev. Amzi Armstrong, D. D., was pastor of the Presbyterian Church. He was the oldest of nine children, of whom six were daughters. His parents consecrated him to God, and early expressed the desire that, following in the footsteps of his father, he might be qualified for, and in due time enter, the gospel ministry. Their prayers and counsels, and all the arrangements relative to his education, bore on this object.

The first years of his life were spent at home, in acquiring the common rudiments of an education; in addition to which, he had, at the age of thirteen, made such attainments in the Latin and Greek languages, as to be qualified to enter college. But for want of maturity and vigor of physical constitution, and probably also from a desire to retain a youth of such a temperament longer under the Christian watch and guidance of the paternal roof, he was placed on a farm, where he spent about five years, anticipating some of his college studies, but dividing his time mainly between manual labor and

reading ; the former increasing his muscular energy to a somewhat uncommon degree, laying a foundation for that excellent and almost uninterrupted health which he enjoyed, and contributing undoubtedly to that promptness and tact in every station and employment to which he was called, by which his later years were characterized ; and the latter storing his mind with much of that general information on which he drew when subsequently occupied with active public labors.

In 1814, at eighteen years of age, young Armstrong entered the junior class in the college at Princeton, the venerable Dr. Green being then President. Hitherto he had been a lively, ardent, impetuous youth ; and though he must have known the wishes and prayers of his father, and that he was sent to college only with the hope that he might become qualified to preach the gospel, yet he seems not to have sympathized with him, nor spent much thought on his own spiritual concerns and prospects. As the best method of reaching his heart, the father, before the object of his hopes was sent from home, addressed a sermon to the youth of his congregation, prepared with special reference to the case of this son. The prayer of the father was heard, and his aim in part accomplished. By that sermon the first decidedly religious impressions were made on the mind of the son. These impressions, though partially effaced by the novel scenes and excitements of college life, never wore off ; and a few months afterwards, during a revival of religion in that institution, young Armstrong indulged the hope of acceptance with God. This revival, it is understood, gave occasion for the tract by Dr. Green, entitled "Questions and Counsels," which has since been so extensively useful in times of religious awakening.

From this period the inclination and purpose of the son were in unison with the desires and plans of the father. He selected the ministry as his profession, and turned his thoughts and studies especially in that direction. And it is an interesting and well authenticated fact, that at this early period his mind was much interested in the foreign missionary work, and he seriously contemplated devoting himself to it. In the spring of 1815, either at Princeton or Mendham, probably the latter, he made a profession of his faith in Christ. In 1816 he completed his college course, with a respectable standing as a scholar, and soon after returned to the home of his father, who then had charge of a large and flourishing academy in Bloomfield. Placing himself under the care of the Presbytery, as a candidate for the ministry, he immediately commenced the study of theology, under the direction of his father, in whose school he also rendered assistance as a teacher. Occasionally he submitted himself for examination to the late Dr. Richards, then pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Newark, and subsequently Professor of Theology in the Auburn seminary.

After two years spent in this manner, he was licensed to preach the gospel ; but instead of entering fully upon the public labors of the ministry, he repaired to Princeton, where he continued a year, enjoying the greater advantages for prosecuting his studies, furnished by the theological seminary in that place. That love for preaching which characterized him through life, led him gladly to avail himself of opportunities, on the Sabbath and at other times, of publishing God's message of salvation, and beseeching men to become reconciled to him.

Having thus gone through a thorough course of training for the gospel ministry, he was ready to enter upon the work ; and his characteristic ardor and fearlessness of toil and exposure seem to have led him at the outset to make his way into the most untried and least promising field, and where most difficulties were to be encountered. He did not inquire for a good ministerial people, a well organized, well instructed, and orderly church, where he might have a comfortable home, with little more left for him to do

than to carry forward things as he found them. He wished not to build on another man's foundation, but to preach the gospel in regions beyond, and not to boast in another man's line of things made ready to his hand. His inquiry seems to have been, Where are men most in want of the instructions and the saving influences of the gospel? Animated by this spirit, he was commissioned by the General Assembly's Board of Missions to proceed to Albemarle county, in the central part of Virginia. Furnished by his father with a horse and travelling equipments, he proceeded to his appointed field. Here he spent two years, laboring principally in Charlottesville and its vicinity, near the residence of the late President Jefferson, and where has since been established the University of Virginia. Infidelity and irreligion greatly prevailed. No church, it is stated, had ever been organized there; and the Lord's Supper had never been administered. The young missionary, with his ardor and singleness of aim, with the uncommon amiableness of his character and the peculiar pathos of his eloquence, could not but command attention in such a place. Marked success attended his labors. A number of interesting cases of conversion occurred among infidels. A Presbyterian church was gathered, which still exists, and the face of society was much changed for the better. It is said that Mr. Jefferson, who could not, of course, be expected to sympathize with the preacher, or appreciate him as an ambassador of Christ, and who yet seems to have been impressed with the great influence he was exerting, remarked, on hearing that some of his infidel friends had become members of the newly organized Christian church, that the preacher who had thus wrought upon them was "more of a knave than a fool."

The labors of Mr. Armstrong in this interesting field were soon interrupted; but not until he had in a good measure fulfilled the mission for which he was so peculiarly qualified. The declining health of his father recalled him to New Jersey in 1821. On his arrival he found Bloomfield favored with an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Into this work he entered with his whole heart, in connection with the pastor of the church, the Rev. G. N. Judd. His labors were also highly acceptable; and as he became known, a number of churches were desirous of obtaining him as their pastor. He accepted the unanimous invitation of the First Presbyterian Church in Trenton, and labored there with fidelity and success nearly three years.

In the spring of 1824, the late Dr. John H. Rice having left the First Presbyterian Church in Richmond, Virginia, and entered upon a professorship in the Union Theological Seminary, recommended Mr. Armstrong to that church as his successor in the pastoral office. The invitation was given, and was so earnestly pressed upon him by their late pastor, who was well acquainted with his acceptable and useful labors in Albemarle, that he thought it his duty to accept it. For ten years he was the laborious, beloved and successful pastor of that church, during which period his labors were extended over a wide circle around, and his Christian influence was steadily increasing through the State.

There is ample evidence that in all departments of labor as a pastor he was diligent, successful, and highly esteemed. One who resided near him while at Trenton, and afterwards followed him in the pastoral office there, bears the following testimony:

"While he was at Trenton, I often listened to his sermons, and there was no man, whom, at that day, I heard with more impression. His discourses were carefully prepared, and were pronounced with a degree of warmth and emotion, which are quite unusual. While his intonations were far from being rhetorically perfect, the general result of so much truth, uttered with so much energy, could not fail to be an awakening of the hearer's mind. My recollection is vivid of his appeals to the

heart, as being of a high order. He was often greatly moved himself, and was heard by numbers, I doubt not, to their everlasting good.

"When, at a later period, I was called to labor among the same people, I found that he had left that good name, which is 'better than precious ointment.' There were manifest tokens of his faithfulness, in public and in private.

"Still later, I enjoyed his hospitality, and shared his labors in Virginia, where we both were settled. The same characteristic seriousness and zeal here prevailed in his ministrations; and I suppose his labors were much increased. In various parts of the State, I have heard of him, and always in a way which was most honorable to his Christian qualities. No man of my acquaintance seemed to me more simply bent on doing good, and reaching the profound convictions of his hearers. In my humble judgment, Dr. Armstrong was a felicitous sermonizer. His discourses abounded in what I may be allowed to call *servid argument*. They were often elaborate, always judicious, always unpretending, and sometimes highly pathetic. Intense feeling took the place of art, and covered a multitude of minor blemishes. As a private Christian, our lamented friend was above reproach. I never saw him for an instant frivolous, or for an instant sour. His very countenance told of affectionate seriousness. There was at times a beseeching earnestness in his look, which will be remembered by his friends."

Another, who sat under his ministry during the ten years of his settlement in Richmond, writes:

"Dr. Armstrong was blessed with a strong mind and vigorous body, and was capable of more mental and physical labor than most men, which he never hesitated to tax to the utmost whenever the cause of Christ called for it. I have often, since his removal from us, made something like an estimate of his labors here; and I am within bounds when I say, that during the ten years which he spent with us, he must have delivered weekly from three to four regular sermons, two or three lectures, besides funeral and occasional sermons, and at the same time taught three large and interesting Bible classes. He was a warm, active, and efficient friend of all our religious and benevolent institutions, which were greatly indebted to his ardent feelings and uncommon business talents for their prosperity and success.

"As a preacher, Dr. Armstrong had few equals. He possessed a sound and discriminating mind, a warm heart, and he seemed to throw his whole soul into the subject upon which he was speaking, and constrained the hearer to feel that he believed and felt the truths which he uttered. As the teacher of a Bible class, he excelled. His explanations were clear, simple and forcible. His readiness to meet every objection, and solve every difficulty, showed clearly that the Bible was a familiar book, while the variety, beauty and propriety of his illustrations proved the extent and value of his general reading. Few, very few, who entered his Bible class, strangers to the power of the gospel, long continued to resist its claims, as they were pressed upon them by their beloved teacher.

"As a pastor, he was untiring in his efforts for the good of those placed under his care. He neglected none; but his special attention was bestowed upon the humblest, weakest and most afflicted of his flock. He could 'rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep;' and many now in heaven, and many who are still on earth, can testify that he had a heart to sympathize with them in their afflictions, and soothe their sorrows by his counsel and prayers. The first two years of our departed brother's labors here, seemed to be without fruit, and he began to despond, and doubt whether the Lord had called him to this field; but, to use his own favorite expression, 'he encouraged himself in the Lord his God,' and labored and prayed the more earnestly, and soon the Lord granted the desires of his heart in a powerful revival of religion. After a few weeks, seventy persons were received into the church on one Sabbath. Three interesting revivals of religion were enjoyed under his ministry here, in which between two and three hundred persons were hopefully converted. Our house of worship becoming too small to accommodate the congregation, he was greatly instrumental in the erection of a large and convenient one, in which he preached for several years to an interesting church and congregation; and when he was finally called from us to take charge of the foreign mission cause, he enjoyed the confidence and affection of his people to as great an extent as at any previous period. It would be injustice to him to confine the results of his labors to his particular church and congregation. This whole

region of country felt the influence of his labors; and there are but few neighborhoods in Eastern Virginia where there are not to be found some fruits of his labors.

"As a man and a Christian, he was kind, conciliating and humble; but where principle was involved, he was firm as a rock. He was naturally a man of ardent temperament and warm feelings; but his judgment and heart were brought so fully under the power and influence of divine grace, that in some very trying circumstances he has been known to bear injury and provocation with the spirit of his Master. He was also remarkable for the transparency of his character; his freedom from guile and management were uncommon. In pecuniary matters he was scrupulously particular. I never knew him contract an obligation which he did not sacredly meet; indeed, he regarded this as essential to ministerial reputation and usefulness. His style of living was very plain; and although his salary was not large, his expenses were always brought within it, and I was often astonished to see his liberality to religious and benevolent objects, not supposing that he had the means of giving as he did."

Another still, who had the best opportunity for knowing his habits and labors, says:

"He loved to kneel beside the sick, and attend the dying believer to the gates of heaven. How many have welcomed him, who were fitted, through his instrumentality, for that blessed abode! During the revival in 1828, he preached from five to nine times a week, praying with the anxious sinner, and rejoicing with the young convert. Almost every individual composing his Bible classes united with the church. His sermons were written while others slept. During the sickly season of the year, when others retreated to the country, he usually remained in Richmond, attending to the poor, preaching at their houses when deaths occurred. Many of the ignorant were thus led to the sanctuary. The widow and the orphan shared largely in his sympathies. He thought it important to set before his flock an example of Christian simplicity in all things, and to live plainly, in order to contribute largely to the treasury of the Lord."

During his residence in Richmond, in addition to his abundant labors among his own people, he was eminently a public man, one who was deeply interested in, and ready to labor for, all objects adapted to promote the kingdom of Christ and the welfare of men, and one to whom such interests were confided. He was Secretary of the Home Missionary Society of his Presbytery, Trustee of the Union Theological Seminary, Manager in Temperance, Sabbath School, Colonization, and other societies; regularly attended and took a large share in transacting the business of his Presbytery and Synod, and aided his brethren in special religious meetings. In every thing where responsibility was devolved upon him, he aimed to meet it, and faithfully perform the duties expected of him.

During this period also that special interest in missions to the heathen, which manifested itself in college soon after his conversion, was more fully developed. He prayed much for the success of missions; uniformly spent a due portion of time in preparing for the monthly concert of prayer; was an example of liberality in his contributions, so much so as to surprise those acquainted with his limited resources; endeavored to awaken, extend, and foster a missionary spirit among his people, and had the satisfaction of seeing a number of his spiritual children go to the heathen. He early became known as one who might be relied on to exert a missionary influence in that part of the country, and was repeatedly invited to engage in agencies for that purpose. But the time when his whole soul seemed to be peculiarly moved for the heathen, and he was, as it were, newly baptized with the missionary spirit, was at the meetings for prayer for the conversion of the world, held on the first Monday in January, 1833. Standing among the ministers, and before the assembled churches of Richmond, with a countenance glowing with love, he said, "My brethren, I am

ashamed that there are so many of us here in this Christian land. We must go to the heathen." "That day of prayer," says one who was present, "made an impression on many hearts which was deep and lasting." This was doubtless the way in which God was preparing him to perform the labors to which he was soon to be called in connection with the foreign missionary work. At the meeting of the East Hanover Presbytery, to which he belonged, held in the following spring, a resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted, expressing the conviction that the southern Presbyterian churches were imperiously called upon to engage more systematically and vigorously in the work of missions to the heathen, and appointing Mr. Armstrong and the Rev. W. S. Plumer a committee to bring the subject before the Synod of Virginia, which was to meet in the following October. By invitation Dr. Wisner, one of the Secretaries of the American Board, attended the meeting of the Synod. The result was that a series of resolutions, with a constitution, was adopted with perfect unanimity, and an organization begun, which was designed to embrace the friends of missions within the three Synods of Virginia, North Carolina, and the Chesapeake; and Mr. Armstrong, with others, was appointed to attend the meetings of the two latter synods, and aid in completing the organization, which assumed the name of the Central Board of Foreign Missions. This he did. The Synod of North Carolina acted with the same unanimity. The Synod of the Chesapeake failed of having a meeting. At the first meeting of the Central Board in March, 1834, all eyes were turned towards Mr. Armstrong as the principal executive officer of the new society, and he was accordingly, with the hearty concurrence of all, elected its Secretary. During the meeting the following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted, after addresses by Mr. Armstrong and others:

"Resolved, That this Board acknowledge, in its full force, the obligations of every member of the visible church to live for the conversion of the world.

"Resolved, That all the steps by which this Board has been brought into existence, and to its present organized state, manifest the kind and special guidance and interposition of the God of missions, and call upon us for a solemn expression of fervent gratitude.

"Resolved, That one of the cheering indications of Providence respecting our southern Zion is the fact, that a considerable proportion of our candidates for the ministry have either determined to become foreign missionaries, or are seriously considering the claims of the hundreds of millions of our unevangelized fellow-men.

"Resolved, That, after we have done all that man can do, our whole reliance for success is upon the presence and grace of the Holy Ghost; and that, therefore, the necessity and duty of unceasing prayer for help from God are most manifest."

The whole of this movement seems to be traceable to that special effusion of the Holy Spirit upon our departed brother, in the united meeting of the Richmond churches on the first Monday in January, 1833.

From this date a new era in the life of Mr. Armstrong commenced. He was to leave a harmonious and affectionate people, with whom he never stood better than at that time; sunder all the ties of the pastoral relation, the tenderness of which none but the faithful Christian pastor knows; sacrifice, to a great extent, his study, the endearments of home, and the quiet and comforts of a settled life. And what was he to receive in return? No honor, no enjoyment—except such as are to be had in making greater sacrifices, performing more self-denying labor, and encountering various perils for the glory of Christ and the salvation of men. And to his mind these were enough to compensate for all which he relinquished. He shrunk not from the sacrifice, though peculiarly painful to one of his affectionate and sympathizing temperament. And his church, knowing him too well to question his motives, and in a good measure imbued with the same spirit, with a

noble Christian generosity, though with bleeding hearts, gave up their beloved pastor, out of a stronger love to Christ and his cause. Mr. Armstrong often said that such a trial he hoped never to be called to again. No man valued the quiet of home and the endearments of the family relation more than he. Yet all this did he sacrifice; and, says his surviving partner, "he would doubtless have laid down his life, if he could thereby have awakened the people of God to prayer and effort for a dying world." His connection with his people was dissolved on the 6th of May.

According to an understanding with the newly organized society, Mr. Armstrong was immediately afterwards appointed the General Agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for the States of Virginia and North Carolina, and entered on his arduous labors about the first of June, 1834. His agency was to cover more than one hundred thousand square miles of territory, embracing about two hundred and fifty churches, most of which had never been formally addressed in relation to foreign missions, nor had they, to any considerable extent, ever contributed to that object. Writing of this new field of labor, he says, "I fully believe that the salvation of our southern churches depends upon our engaging thoroughly and cordially in foreign missions, and seeking in good earnest the salvation of the perishing heathen among ourselves." His journeyings, his multiplied sermons and addresses, his extended correspondence, and his unwearied efforts in all appropriate ways to accomplish the objects of his agency, were such as the sentiments just quoted, added to his desire for the conversion of the world, might be expected to inspire. He was every where most cordially received; much interest was awakened; and the contributions through that Board, within fourteen months after he commenced his work, increased to about ten thousand dollars.

After the decease of the Rev. Dr. Wisner, in February, 1834, Mr. Armstrong was almost immediately looked to as a suitable person to fill the vacancy, and was early consulted on the subject; and at the annual meeting of the Board in the following September, he was elected one of its Secretaries for Correspondence. With much self-distrust on his part, and regret at relinquishing the work upon which he had entered so prosperously, and in which he had become deeply interested; and with great reluctance on the part of the ministers and churches in that quarter, he accepted the appointment, and removed to Boston in November. His department of labor was the home correspondence, including the superintendence of the agencies. Incited by the same peculiar zeal in the missionary work which characterized him while a pastor and carried him through his agency, he devoted himself to his new duties with exemplary diligence and activity. He remained in Boston about two years and a half, until April, 1838, when, in compliance with the advice of the Prudential Committee, he removed with his family to the city of New York, expecting to remain there for only a short period; but the importance which was attached to his labors in that city, together with some considerations drawn from the health of his family, prolonged his residence there, with the approbation of the Prudential Committee, till his decease, though with a considerable modification of his official duties. His relations with the Committee, however, and his associates in office, and his familiar acquaintance with the business and affairs of the Board, were maintained by a constant correspondence and attending once a month on their meetings.

Both while in Boston and New York, he was most fully and usefully employed in his official labors. Nearly every Sabbath found him in the pulpit presenting, with solemnity and earnestness, and with a peculiar pathos, the claims of Christ and of the heathen nations; though it was his delight, when opportunities favored, to become, as it were, a pastor again, and plead with men in behalf of their own souls. Especially, after his removal to New

York, was his missionary preaching extended through a wide circle. Not only in that city, but in other churches of the State and of the adjacent States, which the time demanded by his other duties would permit him to reach, did he press upon the friends of Christ the work of the world's conversion. In this respect he performed fully the duties of an ordinary preaching agent. Meetings of auxiliary societies and ecclesiastical bodies, together with conventions held for prayer, statements and discussions on missionary subjects, called him to travel extensively, to address public bodies, confer with a great number of individuals, ministers and others, and thus to become personally known very widely, and to exert a great and salutary influence in favor of the missionary cause. Every where his visits, and his statements, and appeals were acceptable. All the friends of Christ loved to commune with such a man on such a subject. There was no controversy, no partizanship, no denunciation, no severity. The understanding was enlightened and convinced; the best feelings of the heart were stirred; and there was a heavenly, New-Testament savor in his spirit and in all his communications on these subjects, which in all places secured Christian confidence and cheerful co-operation.

Mr. Armstrong's correspondence, especially within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church, was very extensive, all of it bearing on the same great work, and pervaded by the same heavenly spirit as his preaching and other public labors; and the influence which he exerted by means of it was widespread and great.

To those most intimately associated with him in labors, both in Boston and New York, he was truly a faithful Christian brother, sympathizing with them in all their perplexities and trials, endeavoring to alleviate their burdens; bearing with them, counselling them, and praying for them; never tenacious of his rights and always scrupulously careful not to wound their feelings. A pleasanter man to co-operate with they could not desire. The benevolent, affectionate interest he manifested in them, and the frankness and loveliness of his demeanor in his social intercourse and in transacting business with them,—while the impression can never be effaced from their memories,—no language of theirs can adequately describe.

But no wide sphere of usefulness; not his own delight in the work in which he was engaged; not the love and respect which wife and children, and associates in labor, and the friends of Christ generally, cherished for him, could retain him with us, when his Master's time for removing him from this vineyard had come. Our departed brother left New York on Monday, the 23d of November, to make his monthly visit to Boston and attend the meeting of the Prudential Committee. He arrived safely the next morning, and spent that day and till the afternoon of the following, in perusing communications from the missions, attending the meeting of the Committee, and conferring with his associates, as he was accustomed to do. On the twenty-fifth, the day of his contemplated return to New York, a storm set in with great violence. Repeatedly during the day his associates remarked to him that he ought not to venture upon the water in such a tempest; but not feeling quite well, and strongly desirous to return to his family and spend with them the annual thanksgiving which was to be on the next day, he seemed decided on going, and replied that he had often found that when it was stormy in Boston, it was comparatively calm on Long Island Sound. At five o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, he started from Boston, taking the railroad to Norwich and Allyn's Point, where he embarked in the Atlantic and proceeded to New London, which place the steamer left, after some detention, between twelve and one o'clock on the morning of Thursday, November 26. When about nine miles out of the harbor, the steam-pipe burst, rendering the engine useless; and immediately

after, the wind, which had blown from the northeast, changed to the northwest, and increased in violence. The anchors were thrown out, the decks were cleared, and other measures taken to lighten the vessel and cause it to ride easier amid the terrific raging of the elements. But all was in vain; the anchors were dragged, and the wreck continued to drift towards the leeward shore, the waves continually breaking over it.

Soon after the accident to the machinery, the fires were extinguished, and from that time the passengers suffered greatly from cold and wet, as well as from painful forebodings of the issue. This state of things continued till after four o'clock on the morning of November 27; and though God was riding on that storm, and a number of those whom he loved were tossed in that wreck, and no human arm could interpose to save, yet the fury of the tempest was not abated, till it had accomplished its work of destruction, and the fragments of the steamer and the lifeless bodies of many of its company were strewed along the shore. Our friend was among the dead. But it was no mere chance that involved him in those perils. God had wisely and mercifully placed him there. Survivors inform us that he was conspicuous among the passengers throughout the day and evening of Thursday, as a minister of Christ, addressing to his companions in danger appropriate religious instruction and consolation, and commending them to God in prayer. On the afternoon of that day, especially, he with about fifty of the passengers assembled in the cabin for prayer and reading of the Scriptures and exhortation.

During the whole scene he was perfectly calm, but solemn and thoughtful; eternity seemed to be opening before him. Himself and all around him—how many of them unprepared he could not know—were standing on its brink. For them he was unutterably solicitous; and for his own last conflict he was gathering strength in God. Some, seeing the dread crisis rapidly approaching, drew near and stood by his side, "because," as one remarked, "it seemed safer to be near so good a man." Just before the wreck broke upon the reef, and the falling deck and the overwhelming waves swept him lifeless into the sea, he said to one, "I hope we may be allowed, if God will, to reach the shore with our lives; but if not, I have perfect confidence in the wisdom and goodness of Him who doeth all things well." This was his dying testimony to the goodness of God and his own faith in him. The vital spark was probably extinguished instantly by the falling timbers. The same expression of calm confidence in God remained enstamped on his features in death, significant, undoubtedly, of that heavenly peace with which he closed life here, and entered on that life where are no perils, no anxiety, no suffering, no death. A special work had been allotted to him for that last day of his life. He had finished it and gone to his reward. He had come to Boston a week earlier than usual. Contrary to his general practice, he had taken the Norwich route on his return. All seemed to have been divinely arranged, so that this chosen and faithful servant should be honored with the responsibility of being on board that steamer to exemplify the power of the Christian faith, and act as God's ambassador to that company in those mortal perils. How great was the privilege too, to him who loved to preach beyond almost any other man, to be permitted in the last hour of life, to unfold the gospel to a company whom God, by the dangers of the ocean, and an opening eternity, was simultaneously calling to prepare to meet him!

The remains of our friend were recovered from the water, and conveyed to Norwich on Friday afternoon, where they were soon recognized by Christian friends, humanely prepared for the grave by the municipal authorities of the city, and the following day forwarded to New York. On Monday, November 30, the funeral solemnities were attended in the Rev. Dr.

Adams's church, in Broome street, with appropriate addresses and devotional services. A vast assemblage of Christian friends, with the ministerial brethren of the deceased, testified how much they loved him, and how deeply they felt his loss.

The Prudential Committee entered on their Records an appropriate minute, and also requested the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, one of their number, to deliver a sermon in commemoration of their much respected and beloved associate. The sermon was preached on the 9th of December.

In contemplating this great and painful bereavement, we must not fail to recognize with gratitude the special protection which God in his providence has hitherto extended to those who have been connected with this missionary work, either as missionaries abroad, or laborers at home. From the organization of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in September, 1810, to the death of Dr. Armstrong, the number of outward and home voyages, between the United States and foreign lands, made by persons in the employment of the Board, excluding twenty-seven of whose completion intelligence has not yet been received, is seven hundred and four. These voyages have been made by four hundred and ninety-six persons, male and female, not including twelve now on their way to foreign lands for the first time. Of these voyages actually completed, four hundred and sixty-seven have each been from fifteen to eighteen thousand miles in length. If those voyages along the coast of the United States, on the great lakes, and on the western rivers, and those from one port to another in foreign countries, varying from five hundred to three thousand miles each, are included; and to them are added the voyages made by the children of missionaries, the whole number of voyages will exceed one thousand; besides many shorter trips on seas, rivers and lakes. In all these, no individual connected with the Board has been shipwrecked, or has lost his life by drowning.

The number of ordained missionaries sent out by the Board is two hundred and fifty-three; physicians, twenty; other male assistants, one hundred and twenty-two; and females four hundred and fifty-seven; in all, eight hundred and fifty-two; none of whom, so far as information has been received, have lost their lives, or been seriously injured, in their journeyings to or from their fields of labor, by land or water. Three,—Messrs. Munson and Lyman in Sumatra, and Doct. Satterlee, west of the Pawnee country,—lost their lives by savage violence, while on exploring tours; and Rev. Mr. Benham, of the Siam mission, was drowned while crossing a river near his own house. With these exceptions, all the explorations and other journeyings of these eight hundred and fifty-two missionary laborers have been, so far as can now be called to mind, without loss of life or serious accident.

Going back to the commencement of the operations of the Board, none of its treasurers, secretaries or agents, amounting to about fifty persons in all, have, in their various and extended journeyings by land and water, and in the almost pathless wilderness on the western frontiers and the contiguous Indian countries, met with any serious accident or calamity, till Dr. Armstrong perished in the wreck of the steamer Atlantic.

Thus suddenly, and in a most impressive manner, has passed away from among us an *eminently good man*; one whose intelligent and unaffected, yet ever-living and ever-active piety no one doubted or failed to see. Towards God, the filial spirit in him was predominant. He seemed to be, indeed, a *child of God*, an Israelite in whom was no guile. His affections were eminently spiritual and heavenly, and very seldom, if ever, was there any thing apparent in the state of his mind, in his conversation or demeanor, which was inconsistent with his entering at once into communion with the

Christian on the experiences of the internal spiritual life, or with the convicted sinner on the salvation of his soul, or with God in confession and praise. Towards men he manifested nothing but good nature and love. The cast of his features, the tones of his voice, the courteousness of his manners, revealed his heart. To speak of ill will, or envy, or selfish or malignant passions of any kind, in connection with his name, must seem to all who knew him as altogether incongruous. In him self-seeking seemed to have no place, while his desire to please and benefit all was unbounded, and his charity almost literally hoped and believed all things favorable of those with whom he had to do. Though generally a good judge of character, he sometimes erred on this point; and when he did so, it was almost always from his unwillingness to entertain so unfavorable an opinion of men as was demanded. This genuine goodness of heart, the combined result of uncommon amiableness of natural disposition and the sanctifying grace of God, shone with peculiar lustre in the family, where he was a model of affection and fidelity as a husband and father. Few could love or be loved, impart or enjoy so much happiness in those relations, as he. His social qualities generally were remarkable; and while he loved retirement and was much in it, he also loved to commune with others, and all loved to be with him. To the most serious topics he could happily give an aspect of light and joyfulness, or make what was sprightly and gay, and even the vein of humor which he had at command, the means of instruction and serious impression. Cheerfulness and sobriety, concern for great interests, with substantial peace and joy, were in him most appropriately combined. Naturally, he was of an animated and buoyant spirit; yet there were habitual indications that serious topics were occupying his thoughts, and sad pictures, drawn from such a world as this, were passing before his mind, which often clothed him in plaintiveness, and not unfrequently called forth an audible sigh. The impression that he was a *good man* was made on all who knew him.

A *laborious servant of Christ*, too, has been removed. From Mr. Armstrong's entrance into the ministry till his last hour, his life was one of assiduous and faithful labor. He shrunk from no toil. He was never disposed to ease himself by burdening others. He obviously loved labor for Christ and the salvation of men; and the more of it he was able and permitted to do, the greater honor and favor he regarded it. His only regret seemed to be that he had no more time and strength to expend in such a cause. No interest intrusted to him suffered from indolence or neglect. His varied labors as an evangelist and a pastor, as an agent and a secretary, bear ample testimony to this. All were performed promptly and heartily, and yet without display, or thrusting himself into notice. No man seemed to be more truly willing to spend and be spent for Christ, and for human welfare than he. It was indeed his meat and drink to do the will of Christ and finish the work assigned to him.

A man of *much heavenly wisdom* has been called away from the counsels and labors of the church militant. Mr. Armstrong had opinions on matters of theology and morals and politics, intelligently and firmly held, and frankly expressed and defended on proper occasions; but he knew how to let every one see that his mind was not engrossed by those points relating to theology, or to the welfare of our nation, or of our race, which most divide men into parties. His mind appreciated and all his powers were enlisted in something higher and better. To what *party*, as such, did he belong? With what individual did he have controversy? He was independently and fearlessly conscientious; yet whose confidence did he lose, or whom did he make his enemy? His wisdom did not arise from uncommon grasp of mind or sagacity; but the elements of it were goodness of heart, honesty and singleness of purpose, and trust in God. His love of what was right and

Christian, his guilelessness and frankness, led him, as it were, instinctively, and almost intuitively to discern and aim at the best results, and to pursue them by means and in a manner which could hardly fail to conciliate and secure approbation. This, with his promptness and assiduity, enabled him to accomplish his objects more surely and effectually than most other men.

With the countenance and character and labors of our beloved brother before the mind, and fondly treasuring up the recollections of that intercourse with him which has been so unexpectedly broken off, we would close this notice with the language of the apostle James, as being eminently descriptive of him whom we commemorate: *Who is a wise man and endued with knowledge among you? Let him show, out of a good conversation, his works with meekness of wisdom. The wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy.*

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE MISSIONS.

Syria.

LETTER FROM MR. THOMSON, DECEMBER 5, 1846.

Tripoli—Ladakiyeh.

THE letter of Mr. Thomson which was published in the December Herald, contained some very interesting statements in relation to the opportunities for missionary work in Aleppo and its vicinity. This communication presents the claims of two other places upon the attention of Christians in this country. The first of these is Tripoli, which is some fifty miles north of Beirût, on the shore of the Mediterranean. A missionary stationed at this point would have seven thousand Greek Christians immediately about him; and there are also many Greek villages on the lower slopes of Lebanon, not far distant. Among the Maronites of Bsherreh and Duuniyeh, Mr. Thomson thinks there would be many opportunities to preach the gospel. "Indeed," he says, "there are strong indications of a disposition extensively prevalent among the Maronites to break away from papal bondage." In the large district of 'Akkâr, northeast of Tripoli, are Greek Christians who might be reached by a station in that place. Some of these are already evangelical in their sentiments, and desirous of receiving instruction from a missionary.

The objections to Tripoli, as a station to be occupied by our brethren, are twofold. 1. It is not healthy. Mr. Thomson thinks it would not be safe for American families to attempt a residence there, unless they can be secure of a retreat during four months of the year. It is an important question, therefore, whether such a retreat can be found, in circumstances which will enable the missionary to prosecute his work to

advantage. 2. "The Bishop, priests, and a vast majority of the people, are proud and bigotted Greeks. No Greek Catholic can reside there; and a Protestant mission would be vehemently opposed." This is Mr. Thomson's present opinion of the inhabitants; but he supposes that, possibly, there may be more preparation for missionary effort among them than has yet become obvious to a distant observer.

Ladakiyeh is a healthy city, free from all the causes of fever which abound at Tripoli. It is hot, however, in August and September; nor is there any cool summer residence very near to it. There are villages in abundance on all the plains and surrounding hills; but these are not sufficiently elevated to be cool.

As a missionary field, Ladakiyeh itself is small. There are not more than one thousand Christians in the city. These, however, are nearly all of the Greek church; and amongst them are a number of interesting young men. One of our young Maronite Protestant friends in Beirût mentioned to me, a few evenings ago, that he had recently been on a visit to Ladakiyeh, and was greatly surprised and delighted to notice the remarkable change which had taken place amongst these young men. He said that when he was there four years ago, they looked upon him as a heretic, because he paid no attention to the festivals of the church and ate, on all days, whatever was set before him, asking no questions for conscience's sake. Now, said he, at a single dinner, made in honor of my visit, though it was a fast-day, seven of the first young men in the place openly violated the fast. I was so surprised that I

could not refrain from expressing my joy to the whole company, that the gospel had so many advocates in Ladakiyeh. And upon further acquaintance he discovered that most of the young men were rapidly forsaking the superstitions of their church, and embracing evangelical views.

This information recalled to mind the interesting discussions I had held with these same young men, when I was in Ladakiyeh, more than a year ago, on my way to Aleppo. Though I was sick, my room was filled with young men, the two nights I lay there; and we were engaged in very earnest discussions about the fundamental truths of the gospel until a late hour, not much to the advantage of my health. But I shall not soon forget those interesting conversations. I have never, in this country, had more attentive hearers of the gospel than while lying on my back, shaking with ague in Ladakiyeh. Several of those young persons declared to me before I left, that they were thoroughly convinced of the truth of the great doctrines we had been examining, and should thenceforward take the Bible alone for their guide. There is reason to hope that, although the Christian population of Ladakiyeh is not large, a missionary might be much encouraged and strengthened by finding a number of persons at the outset ready to hear the gospel.

The Ansairiyeh.

There is another reason, however, for the occupancy of Ladakiyeh as a missionary station, which is strongly presented in the following extract.

The chief attraction of this place for a missionary, in my opinion, is the position which it holds in relation to the Ansairiyeh. There are one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand of this most miserable, ignorant and forsaken people, occupying the sloping plains and gently swelling hills of the north of Syria. They are not Moslems; they practice very few of the Moslem ceremonies, and are not bound by Mohammed's bloody law. On the contrary, they observe several of the Christian ceremonies, and appear to be nearer to the Christianity of the country than to Mohammedanism.

I travelled a good deal among them last year, and have received a decided impression, from all I could observe and learn concerning them, that they would

probably prove a very accessible people, were a mission established and wisely conducted in their behalf. For generations they have seen no strangers or foreigners among them, except insulting enemies and outrageous oppressors. This has given them a distrust and a certain dislike of all strangers; but I am convinced that this would soon give way, and that the opposite feeling would be strongly awakened towards those who should come to them as steadfast and true friends. My travels in their country were interrupted by sickness; and my recent tour to Aleppo led me by another route; so that I only came in contact with them at Swadiyeh. There they are very numerous, constituting the great body of the population; and the Messrs. Barkers give a very favorable account of them.

Farther investigation, however, ought to be made before deciding to attempt a mission amongst them. Not only were my inquiries broken off by sickness, but it formed no part of my instructions to look after them. The mission, myself among the rest, had almost abandoned the hope of seeing our operations extended into the north of Syria. But no sooner did I find myself among them, than all my former interest revived, and I determined to collect all the facts I could gather in relation to them, and bring their case once more before the Prudential Committee for their consideration. I collected statistics and all kinds of information about them, in every way practicable, until I was taken sick. I have lists of more than two thousand villages, with the bounds of the sixteen districts in which they are situated, and the names of the chief men in each district. I have reason to believe that there are not far from two thousand villages further north than my lists extend. They spread all round the head of this sea, and constitute the major part of the peasants on the great plains of Tarsus and Adana. Such a numerous, wide-spread, semi-barbarous, and wholly neglected population present strong claims upon our Christian compassion; and if they are accessible to the missionary of the gospel, as there is reason to hope they will prove to be, ought they not to be looked after and provided for, with as little delay as possible? It is not a new, distant, inaccessible land. They are at the door, so to speak, of the mission now in the country. No new languages are to be acquired; no new presses will be needed. It is part and parcel of our Arabic work.

Beirut—Hasbeiya.

Passing to the condition of the stations already occupied, Mr. Thomson remarks, "The prospects of the seminary at 'Abeih please us all. There is a delightful contrast between the commencement of this institution and that of the one which was formerly in operation; and I feel assured that we are now on the only true basis."

Nor are there wanting encouraging indications at Beirut. A new element enters largely into our Sabbath congregations. Formerly very few attended, except such as were in some way connected with the mission; now one-half at least of the male congregation is composed of interesting young people from the city, many of whom I do not even know.

And there is an unceasing ferment of religious discussion going on amongst the young men. I have been assured by several of them that whenever they meet together in their houses, or at their magazines, religion soon becomes the topic of conversation. They inform me that there are more than two hundred young men, of the various sects in the city, who have openly renounced the errors and superstitions of their churches. Dr. Kerns's tract is creating quite an excitement in certain quarters. I had intended to give you some extracts from my daily journal, which would throw light upon the state of the public mind here; but I must omit them. To me, however, there appears to be at present a wider and more promising field for preaching the gospel in this city, than I have hitherto seen. May the Lord grant his quickening Spirit, where he has already prepared the hearing ear!

Hasbeiya still continues to be a point of great interest with our brethren. Three of the persecuted Protestants belonging to that place, are members of the seminary at 'Abeih. They are all adults, "urged on," says Mr. Thomson, "by a zeal that is eating them up." Those who still remain at Hasbeiya are greatly oppressed. "That wild boar of Hermon," says Mr. Thomson, "the Emir Saad ed Din, is all powerful, and is a cruel waster of this tender vine."

Shahin contrives to be away every Sabbath, if possible, so as not to be forced into the church. Halil el Hury is the staunchest of them all. Shahin tells me that Halil has not been to church at all. Threats, beating, the dungeon, fines, all are alike disregarded. The old Emir declares that he will have his blood, if it is only the last half hour

before he dies. But God protects him. When Halil was in the prison, Shahin visited him late at night, and through a small hole, with a low voice, asked him how he was. He replied that he was very happy; that he found great pleasure in repeating to himself portions of the Psalms and other parts of sacred Scripture, and in prayer. Thus he spent his time in the wretched prison of Hasbeiya. I cannot doubt but that this interesting young man will receive the blessing of him that is persecuted for righteousness' sake.

The way of relief for this people is hedged up at present, and a visit from any of us would only bring down far greater calamities upon them. Shahin frequently brings up the plan of emigrating in a body, but we discourage it. We can scarcely doubt that something will turn up before long to change the face of affairs. And in the meantime, and under all this astringency of persecution, the leaven of the gospel is spreading through the mass of the people; and one is tempted to turn prophet and foretell a speedy and wonderful victory. I should greatly regret their abandoning that place. If the Lord bless our efforts, we shall have persons from amongst them who will become their teachers and pastors. Let all good people remember this feeble flock, dwelling in the midst of fierce wolves.

Mr. Thomson represents the state of things at Sidon as somewhat hopeful. Two of the native assistants, connected with the mission, went there recently, intending to stay four or five days; but they found so much to encourage them that they remained ten days. The people of Aintab, —whose case was particularly described in the letter of Mr. Thomson, published in the December Herald,—are still very urgent in their call for a missionary. They have requested Bedros, whom Mr. Thomson left at Aleppo, to visit them and assist them in opening a Protestant place of worship, which they have resolved to establish without delay. "Bedros seems to be much encouraged by the spirit which they manifest; and it is very desirable that a station should be speedily commenced in that region." The Archbishop Athanasius, it also appears, is prosecuting the study of Hebrew, in the hope of being able to assist in a new translation of the Arabic Bible.

It is obvious that this mission requires an immediate and large reinforcement. Some of the older brethren are suffering from impaired health; but their work is constantly increasing on their hands. Three young men have been recently designated to this field; others, however, are needed.

BROOSA.

LETTER FROM MR. SCHNEIDER, DECEMBER 28, 1846.

Introductory Remarks.

THE last number of the Herald contained an interesting account of a visit made to Nicomedia and Ada Bazar, by Messrs. Hamlin and Everett. Mr. Schneider has since visited the churches recently formed in these places, for the purpose of rendering them such assistance as they might need; and the present communication gives the results of the journey. He left Broosa on the first of December, accompanied by one of the native brethren. The first night was spent at Benli, which is eight hours from Broosa, and has a population of about fifteen hundred souls, all Armenians. At first there seemed to be but little prospect of religious intercourse with the inhabitants; but finally a stranger, residing temporarily in the place, invited Mr. Schneider to spend the night at his house; and after their departure eight or ten Armenians gathered around the native brother, and held a long conversation with him. "For three hours or more," says Mr. Schneider, "in one continued strain, he unfolded the truths of the gospel to them. They made a great variety of inquiries, and expressed views which clearly showed that their minds had been more or less directed to these points. One of them in particular, who has once or twice been at my house, entered into the conversation with much zeal. From the tenor of their remarks it was evident that evangelical views had begun to prevail there, though they were not openly avowed. Some of them said that if there was full liberty of opinion, about fifty persons would declare themselves on the side of the gospel. Without taking it for granted, that exactly this number are deeply interested in the truth, it is obvious that the gospel leaven is beginning to exert its natural influence."

The following night was spent in Shakshak; but no special interest in a spiritual Christianity was discovered. On the evening of the succeeding day Mr. Schneider arrived at Nicomedia, and went directly to the coffee shop, where the brethren have a room for worship. Two or three of their number called in the course of the evening, and expressed great delight at receiving such a visit. Next morning several hours were spent in conversation, reading of the Scriptures, and prayer. Mr. Schneider gave them a brief account of the revival among the Nestorians. All listened with fixed attention and manifest pleasure, and one of them, a young man who has been recently admitted to the church, was bathed in tears during most of the narrative.

Mr. Schneider proceeded to Ada Bazar on the same day, and received a cordial welcome from the native brethren in that city. "It did my heart good," Mr. Schneider writes, "to see the pleasure which our arrival gave them. We conversed, read and prayed; and although we were fatigued by the day's ride, it was after nine o'clock before we could find time for any refreshment."

First Baptism of a Child at Ada Bazar.

Saturday morning they collected again, and I expounded a portion of Scripture, and closed the exercise with prayer. Most of the day was spent in religious conversation with different persons, and in the evening we had another meeting, similar to that in the morning. The officers of the church also had a consultation in reference to the baptism of one of their children. The mother and grandmother and other relatives were very urgent to have it baptized in the Armenian church; and the Bishop and priests also pressed the point. The father, though unwilling to yield to these wishes, was quite apprehensive that in case the child was baptized in their own newly formed church, much domestic difficulty might ensue, and perhaps a renewal of the fierce persecutions they had passed through. They asked my opinion on the subject. In view of all the circumstances, I told them that I could see but one course to be pursued, and that was to have the child baptized in their own church; otherwise, they would be pulling down what they had been building up. In such cases we must perform our duty, and leave the event with God. Besides, I expressed it as my belief that but very few of the evils which seemed to threaten them, would actually be realized. The father instantly decided to have his child baptized in his own church.

Accordingly we rose about four o'clock on Sabbath morning, and repaired to his house. This early hour was chosen, that no evil minded persons might make any disturbance during the ceremony. All the church were present, with different members of their families, making in all between twenty and thirty. I explained to them the nature and design of baptism and the duties of parents to their children, and then administered the ordinance. It was a deeply interesting occasion. To this little church it was peculiarly so, it being the first time they ever saw the ordinance administered in a manner corresponding to its solemn

import, and the first instance in their own little church. They had felt no little anxiety on the subject, as the enemy had made such vigorous efforts to baptize the child according to their superstitious customs. The door having thus been fully opened for all other cases of a like kind, they felt greatly relieved and thankful. I could not but regard my visit at this juncture as peculiarly providential. The impression on all present seemed very favorable. The mother, though at first much opposed, felt very well satisfied, observing that she had no idea that we baptized in this manner. The grandmother, however, who has spent her life in the errors of her church, could not feel that it was a real baptism, because no consecrated oil was used. It being so early, no disturbance was made, except that after the exercises were over, and we were sitting in another room, a brickbat was hurled at the house.

After some time had been spent in the reading and exposition of the Scriptures and in prayer, Mr. Schneider repaired to a room in the coffee house, where he subsequently preached to a deeply interested company of hearers, among whom were a few who do not usually attend the meetings held by the brethren.

Monthly Concert—Changes—Encouragement.

On Monday evening, it being monthly concert, the brethren assembled at one of their houses, and I gave them some missionary intelligence, and told them how Christians prayed for the missionary work, and for them as persecuted and suffering disciples of Christ. I then preached from the words, "For the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord as the waters cover the sea;" the leading thought being the certainty of the final prevalence of the gospel. They listened with the most marked attention. After the sermon, and after the exercises, as I supposed, were finished, one of them began to address the others, and concluded with a prayer. Then a second made remarks and offered a prayer. Their object was to express their gratitude to one another and to God, for being permitted to listen to the preaching of the Word without fear or molestation.

They remarked upon the great change, which Providence had wrought since the time of my visit last year. Then but few of them could call on me, and we

could hardly have a prayer together; but now they could all assemble without fear. Then, as soon as my arrival was known, a plot was formed for my expulsion; and I was actually driven away, though I had a regular passport and travelling firman; but now no one even inquired for my passports, or thought of any forcible measures. Then no one dared to be seen with me abroad; now the brethren walked with me through the most frequented part of the city, with entire fearlessness. Then they were as yet an unorganized body; now they are gathered into a regularly constituted church, with all its officers, except a pastor, and with the regular administration of the ordinances. Then they were an unrecognized number of individuals; now they are virtually, though not very formally, acknowledged as a body of Protestants. Then no one could imagine what would be the destiny of the truth in this place; but now its foundations are deeply laid, and the prospects of its future extension are truly cheering.

These changes were gratefully commented on; and I did not wonder that the brethren were deeply affected by the contrast. True, these results have been brought about through much suffering on their part; but, in the enjoyment of such blessed fruits, they regard them as a small matter. They appeared full of joy and hope. The whole evening was to me a most delightful one. As I looked around upon this interesting company, and heard them sing the songs of Zion in their own tongue, my heart was deeply moved; and I could not but feel assured that this little church would enjoy the special smiles of our Father in heaven.

Tuesday and Wednesday were devoted to various services, the object of which was to enlighten and strengthen the brethren. The Lord's Supper was administered to ten communicants. In closing his remarks on the state of things in Ada Bazar, Mr. Schneider uses the following language:

The whole visit was to me one of peculiar interest and pleasure. My heart was greatly refreshed by what I saw and heard. I received a deep impression of the certainty that God had begun a great work there. True, the present number of church members is small; but to the eye of faith the prospect is anything but discouraging. The whole Armenian community has been agitated. Evangelical truth, in distinction from the corruptions and errors of their church, has been

brought before every mind. There is hardly a child of maturity who has not been led to reflect upon it. Many have, indeed, taken the position of opposers; but a vast number have also been convinced of the truth, and are in their secret convictions and feelings with the brethren; and nothing but prudential reasons restrain them from openly avowing these convictions. I was assured that were there full religious liberty, nearly, if not quite, one half of the Armenians would declare themselves on the side of Protestantism. I can hardly express the strength of my convictions that the foundations of a great and blessed work have been laid.

A Baptism at Nicomedia—Providences—The Sabbath.

Mr. Schneider and his companion returned to Nicomedia on Thursday, December 10.

In the evening the baptism of the child of one of the brethren took place. It was intended to make the occasion quite a public one, so that not only all the families of the brethren, but such of their friends and relatives as were disposed, might be present; and there was a strong desire to witness the ceremony. It was thought that nearly one hundred would have been collected, had a general invitation been given. But the father-in-law in whose house the native brother resides, would not consent to it, from the fear that a mob would be collected around the house and create a disturbance. As it was, there were between twenty and twenty-five present. The fact that this was the first baptism in their little church, and the first time they saw the ordinance administered in the simplicity of the gospel, made the occasion one of deep and tender interest. To my mind it was an additional ground of interest, that both father and mother were pious, and entered with so much feeling into the nature and solemnity of the rite, consecrating their child understandingly and sincerely, as is to be hoped, to the Lord. All the members of the church who were present, were filled with joy and gratitude, on being permitted to see this ordinance also administered among them.

After the exercises, we had a very interesting conversation on the divine interpositions favorable to the spread of the gospel among the Armenian nation. These have been most marked and peculiar; and a work containing brief notices

of all the propitious events of Providence, in different places, would prove a most interesting volume, making the finger of God in this reformation as visible as the sun at noonday. I cannot forbear alluding to one; namely, the protection which the Mussulmans afforded, both here and at Ada Bazar, to our brethren in time of persecution. Had not this been extended, their sufferings would, in all probability, have been much greater, severe as they were.

At a meeting held on Saturday evening, a Catholic Armenian from Angora was present. He was anxious to become acquainted with some of the brethren of Nicomedia, with a view to future correspondence. He expressed a strong desire that within a year or two a missionary might be sent to Angora.

On the Sabbath I preached twice, the audience at both times consisting of between thirty and forty persons. Had the place of meeting been suitable for females, there would have been twice this number, or more even. They listened with the deepest interest. One young man, son of one of the deacons, was in tears most of the time. As I requested one of their number to offer the prayer after the sermon, being myself wearied from incessant talking or preaching, this individual was called upon; and he breathed forth one of the most heartfelt and moving prayers I have heard for a long time. Sometimes he could with difficulty proceed, such was the strength of his feelings. Indeed nothing is plainer than that these men have been taught to pray by the Holy Spirit. Nothing that I saw, either in Nicomedia or Ada Bazar, gave me more gratifying evidence of the genuineness of this work than their spirit of prayer.

In the evening I visited by request a pious Armenian, though not yet a member of the church, who is in the last stages of consumption. I found him in a very calm and peaceful state of mind. He had given up all hope of recovery, and was waiting his departure with desire. He seemed to be entirely depending on the merits of Christ for acceptance. It was to me most interesting to see one but recently involved in error and superstition, so tranquil and joyful even in view of death, which is usually full of terrors to the people of this country. The impression, therefore, of his desirable state of mind, must be most happy, not only on the brethren, but on

his relatives and acquaintances, who are not yet interested in the truth.

The death of our Savior was not commemorated at Nicomedia, inasmuch as several females desire to be admitted to the church at the next administration of this ordinance, and the present place of meeting is not adapted to such a purpose.

The Church at Nicomedia—Priest Haritoon.

The church consists of twenty members, of which two are females, and all but three are heads of families. Among them are two brothers, venerable, white bearded men, of a truly patriarchal appearance. It is pleasant to see among the brethren two of so much respectability and weight of character, as their age must evidently give them. It is also a very encouraging circumstance, that the religious interest in this place embraces so many females. Between twenty and thirty of these meet by themselves on the Sabbath for worship. Besides prayer and reading of the Scriptures, they also sing hymns. About twenty-five assembled on the Sabbath which I spent there. Five are worthy of church membership; and in respect to some fifteen others there is hope that they are pious. They manifest a deep interest in spiritual things, and are in the habit of daily prayer. One of the deacons gave me these facts.

Though persecution is not so violent as it once was, the brethren are often stoned in the streets by the boys, especially priest Haritoon. Having brought me some milk one day for my coffee, he was carrying back the empty bottle in his pocket, when some of the stones hurled at him broke it. He, however, received no injury. The brethren are able to have much more free intercourse with others, than is practicable at Ada Bazar. People converse with them fearlessly, and those who were formerly interested, but who were driven off by the persecution, come and go freely, no one opposing them.

Mr. Schneider says that both at Nicomedia and at Ada Bazar the enemy are trying, by flattery and fair promises, to persuade the brethren to return to their church.

They have been particularly anxious to win back priest Haritoon. Two prominent individuals of the opposing party have had four interviews with him, continuing from two to four hours, in which

they have used every argument which ingenuity and flattery could devise. He was told that he might believe what he pleased, and act as he liked. All they wanted of him, was merely to appear in the church; or, if he could not do that, simply to say that he was with them in heart. They also promised him, if he would join them again, that a rich and influential Armenian of Constantinople would give him a monthly stipend; and, if he pleased, he might also go to this individual's house, and live at his ease, having an abundance to eat and drink.

I was exceedingly interested in the firmness and propriety with which he replied. In the anathema pronounced against him, he was called, and since then has frequently been styled, "Tchik Haritoon," which is equivalent to saying, "Haritoon is no longer; he is a nonentity." In allusion to this phraseology, he told them, "You pronounced me a mere nonentity, a thing of utter nought. Of what use can a thing of nought be to you? Why give yourself so much trouble to secure one to your party, who is no longer in existence? I am dead, dead to you, dead to the Armenian nation, and dead to the Armenian church. And pray of what use can a dead man be to you?" In language equally appropriate he met all their arguments.

I had much intercourse with this dear brother, and the more I saw of him the more was I delighted with his excellent spirit. He is humble, modest, unassuming, and truly pious. His joy and gratitude for having been delivered from the office of a priest in the Armenian church, in which he was obliged to do so many things contrary to his conscience, is very great. He often referred to this deliverance with manifest satisfaction.

Mr. Schneider's concluding remarks in relation to Nicomedia are as follows:

The impression which the truth has made is very deep and extensive. The whole Armenian community has been agitated by it. A great many who now stand aloof, are convinced of the errors of their church, and are only waiting for more freedom of religious opinion, to take their stand with the evangelical party. Some expressed the belief that if there were no fear of persecution, two hundred would at once declare themselves Protestants. The persecuting spirit which the enemy have exhibited, has done much to open the eyes of multitudes to their utter want of a truly

Christian spirit. I was most deeply convinced, by all I heard and saw, that God had begun a work here, which, in its future results, will greatly cheer the churches on earth, and occasion joy among the angels in heaven. I can hardly express the deep assurance I have of this fact, and the joy of heart which it has afforded me.

Nestorians.

LETTERS FROM MR. PERKINS.

Cholera at Oroomiah.

THE Asiatic cholera, it is well known, has been raging for some time in Persia. Its ravages have been truly appalling, even in cities which are regarded as comparatively healthy. It made its appearance at Tabreez in October last; and, in the short interval of three weeks, it is supposed to have hurried six thousand persons into eternity. Mr. Perkins says that an European physician, who remained in that city during the prevalence of the disease, reported the number of deaths as sometimes amounting, in one day, to five hundred!

Much solicitude will doubtless be felt in this country, in respect to the safety of the mission at Oroomiah. The following communications will show, that while the awful scourge has been permitted to interrupt the labors of our brethren, it has hitherto received commandment to spare their lives. Under date of November 6, Mr. Perkins wrote as follows:

It is now about ten days since the cholera first appeared in Oroomiah. It has since been gradually increasing in the city, to which its prevalence is as yet limited; but it has not raged to an extent to compare with its ravages at Tabreez and Tehrân. It is difficult, however, accurately to ascertain the extent of sickness and death here at present. They are doubtless very considerable. Six corpses were seen two days ago, for instance, to be carried out of the small Jewish quarter of the city, at the same time. As the season is far advanced, we hope that the malady may not prevail here with such appalling violence as has been the case in more healthy cities in this country, the present year; though we know not what a day may bring forth.

Most of our circle repaired to our health-retreat at Seir, on the first appearance of the cholera in Oroomiah. Doct. Wright is still actively engaged among the sick and the dying, with more or

less success, though it may be a question whether it will be his duty to continue to expose his life, in the pestilential atmosphere of the city, much longer. On the mountain, at our health-retreat, we regard our exposure as far less than it would be in the city; though we are but five miles distant from it. While we are all now in comfortable health, we by no means consider ourselves as out of the reach of danger. We naturally feel, in these circumstances, that there is but a step between us and death, and that we are loudly admonished to set our houses in order; though we would not distrust the faithfulness of our covenant God, nor be afraid of the destruction that wasteth at noon-day. May the Lord glorify himself in us and through us, whether in life or in death!

Our seminaries had been together several weeks before the cholera made its appearance. You will rejoice to hear that the scores among the pupils who, as we hope, are new creatures in Christ Jesus, still appear remarkably well, having evidently advanced in the Christian race, growing in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior, during the diversion of their summer vacation, and amid the exposures and temptations incident to their intercourse with their people. We dismissed these seminaries a week ago, thinking it wise to do so before any of the members should have fallen victims to the scourge on our premises. It was a severe trial to their feelings to be separated suddenly from the mission, especially in this season of calamity; but they quietly acquiesced in our views of what was duty. They will be much less exposed to the malady, humanly speaking, scattered in their villages, than they would have been in the atmosphere of the city, and especially in their confinement and close contact with each other, on our mission premises. We pray and trust that these lambs of the flock may be spared, to continue as burning and shining lights among their people. We have heard of many of them, since their dispersion, as exerting an excellent Christian influence on their friends and neighbors at their homes. Possibly, and not improbably, far more good may be effected in this way, by their temporary interruption, than if nothing had occurred to disperse them.

No Nestorian has yet fallen by the cholera here. But this class, as well as the Mohammedans, will naturally be cut down, to a greater or less extent, as the malady progresses; though as most of

them reside in the villages, instead of the city, their exposure is thus diminished. The thoughts of the Nestorians are of course turned to death and eternity, in an unusual manner, at this hour of terror. I hear that a special fast has been observed in one large village, which is much less under our influence than some others, in view of the general peril. The pious Nestorians, scattered here and there as salt, are faithfully warning and exhorting all around them to prepare to die. We hope that this fearful scourge may thus be overruled for the furtherance of the gospel; though we well know how liable those are, who have resisted the calls of mercy, to harden themselves also under the threatening voice of judgment; and this they will do, unless that voice be accompanied by the subduing influences of the Holy Spirit.

The New Testament in Modern Syriac.

Mr. Perkins wrote again, November 30, communicating the gratifying intelligence, that the last sheets of the New Testament in modern Syriac were passing through the press. This important work would have been completed a few weeks earlier, had it not been for the interruption occasioned by the cholera. The expense of this edition of the New Testament is defrayed by the American Bible Society. The following items of information will be read with pleasure :

Smaller portions of the Scriptures, as you are aware, have already been printed by us. Two years ago we published the four Gospels in modern Syriac; and earlier still, two of the Gospels, the history of Joseph, and some of the shorter Epistles, in the same tongue; and we have published some other parts of the Bible, at different times, in the ancient Syriac. And from the commencement of our labors here, we had furnished our schools with Scripture cards, from year to year, in the modern language by means of the pen, and had circulated the entire Scriptures in the English editions of the ancient Syriac, mostly in the Jacobite character, before our press reached the field. But now, for the first time, we are permitted to give to this people the whole New Testament, in a language which they understand; a work which we may justly consider as driving a nail in a sure place in regard to our missionary operations. If the missionary dies, the Bible still lives; if he is silenced, or fettered in his plans, the word of God is

not bound; and if he is driven from the field, the gospel has a lodgement in the Nestorian churches, and in the recesses of many a Nestorian dwelling, and a still surer lodgement in many a Nestorian heart.

We are now enabled to give the New Testament to this people in a very desirable and acceptable form. As we have before informed you, it is printed in both their ancient and modern languages, in parallel columns. The ancient Syriac, which the educated of the Nestorians should continue to study as their classical language, to enrich and mature their imperfect vernacular tongue, and to harmonize their various dialects, is thus made readily available, in the pure matter of the holy Scriptures, to the pupils in our seminaries and in our schools, and to all the clergy who, however ignorant many of them are, know something, and desire to know more, of that venerable language.

We are able also to send forth our translation in a style comparatively perfect, much more so than could have been done at an earlier day. A great amount of labor, first and last, has been expended upon this work; and it now has the benefit of all the progress, in orthography and in other respects, which we have been able to effect in the outline of the modern Syriac, since we first commenced reducing it to writing, a dozen years ago. Different members of the mission have also carefully revised the copy. We may, therefore, regard this translation as of permanent value; though in future editions minor verbal modifications will doubtless be found expedient. Nor is it a point of small importance that we are enabled to print this New Testament in type so beautiful and so much approved by native taste, as the two fonts, (one of which we use for the ancient and the other for the modern language,) prepared by Mr. Breath, whose success in this department has been reported to you.

But the most interesting of the auspices under which we give the Nestorians the New Testament, is found in the present state of our field. The unspeakably precious shower of divine grace that has been descending upon this people, during most of this year, has wrought a state of preparation for the reception of the truth in the love of it, and created an eager, longing desire for the word of God, which holds out the most cheering promise that it will have free course and be glorified among them.

Mr. Perkins has been engaged, for some time past, in translating the Old Testament into modern Syriac. Mr. Breuth is preparing a font of small type, to be used in the printing of this translation; and it is hoped that it will go to press this spring. The mission were also expecting to print an edition of Simmon's Scripture Manual, (with the references merely, not the texts themselves,) in modern Syriac. This will supply the place of a concordance among the Nestorians. A new and enlarged edition of the Nestorian hymn book is also contemplated. The present edition has been found very useful. "The hymns," says Mr. Perkins, "have not only been sung at daily worship and in religious meetings in our seminaries, in neighborhood, conference and prayer meetings, and in some of the Nestorian churches, with most happy, and often with subduing and thrilling effect; but the sentiments of them, and much of their language, have informally run into the prayers of multitudes. They have also been committed to memory by not a few of those who cannot read; and in these various ways they prove a most effectual vehicle for carrying the great truths of the gospel to the minds and hearts of the people, and fastening them there."

Native Assistants—Cholera.

We are now much better furnished with native aid, in our labors connected with the press, than in former years. I have at present, as assistants in translating and proof-reading, two very interesting young men. One of them, deacon Joseph of Degala, has been with me, engaged in these labors, more than three years. I have seldom seen his equal in native talent, in any land. And having been so long engaged in a work requiring more or less of critical study, he has become quite a competent and efficient coadjutor. He is withal a very good Hebrew scholar.

My other assistant, Yonan (Jonas) of Ada, is quite young, but he is little, if at all, inferior to Joseph in talent and promise. He was the best scholar in our male seminary, where he had studied some six years, living a considerable part of the time in Mr. Stocking's family, when our mission engaged him, about four months ago, for his present work, in prospect of our increased labors in this department in translating and printing the Old Testament. Both these young men use the English language very well. Priest Eeshoo, the first teacher in our male seminary, is also able to render valuable assistance in revision, when occasion requires. Doct. Wright and

Mr. Stoddard have employed him more or less in this way, in revising our copy of the New Testament.

The two young men in my employment, interesting as they are in point of talent and general traits of character, and competent as they are for their work, are still far more interesting as Christians. They were both subjects of the revival last winter, and have since afforded very gratifying evidence that they have passed from death unto life. To labor for the salvation of their people, seems now to be their greatest delight. When the weather and their circumstances will allow, they usually go, one or both of them, to villages several miles distant on the Sabbath, to make known the way of salvation to their perishing fellow-men. They are very competent preachers; and Yonan, the younger of the two, is remarkably winning and impressive in his proclamation of the gospel. Though a mere stripling in years and in size, he is still manly in appearance and mature in character; and it is not without good reason that the rude villagers, to whom he preaches, regard him with great respect, and many of them with strong affection. His audiences are often melted to tears by the pertinency and power of his discourses.

This young man has been supported in our seminary, several years, by the fruits of the toil of a pious female in one of the Lowell factories. We cannot doubt that earnest prayer has been mingled with her charity for her distant beneficiary. Nor can we help admiring the rich mercy and grace of God, in his selection of such instruments as these two young men for his service. To many in our seminaries, and to some out of them, not much inferior to these individuals in promise, has he extended this mercy and grace the present year.

Mr. Perkins adverts, in the conclusion of this letter, to the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera in Oroomiah and some of the neighboring villages.

Our city has been the scene of fearful mortality caused by the cholera, during the present month; but the violence of the malady seems now to be abating. The scourge has extended into many of the villages, and still prevails, in some of them, though with much less severity than in the city. We have all been mercifully spared, amidst the ravages of this destroyer; and the same is true of all our native helpers, and all our pupils,

so far as we are aware; and, indeed, very few comparatively of the Nestorians have as yet been the victims of it, either in the city or in the villages.

We have learned to prize our health-retreat, in this trying juncture, more than ever before. It would have been very difficult for all of our number to retreat so effectually elsewhere, at this season of the year, from the infected atmosphere of the city and the plain.

We have also much occasion to recognize the divine goodness in the peculiarity of the weather, during the present month. Snow has fallen at Seir, in the last three weeks of November, to the depth of at least four feet, and probably to more than half that depth in the city. This almost unprecedented fall of snow, at this early season, can hardly have failed essentially to affect the state of the atmosphere, and, as we think, to arrest the progress of the cholera in this province.

Ahmednuggur.

LETTER FROM MR. BALLANTINE, NOVEMBER 13, 1846.

New Stations.

In anticipation of a reinforcement, the members of this mission have been making arrangements to extend their operations. It will appear from the following extract that our brethren have already determined to commence one new station, and that inquiries are in progress in respect to another.

Messrs. Fairbank and Wilder, with their wives, arrived at Ahmednuggur on the 27th of October. Messrs. Burgess and Hazen, who left this country in September last, are now probably engaged in missionary labor in connection with their brethren.

We have just held our quarterly meeting. From our minutes, sent herewith, you will learn what we have done in regard to new stations. We have determined to establish a station at Bhangar, a large town containing four thousand inhabitants, two miles east from Ahmednuggur. This place was mentioned in our letter to you of July, 1845, as one of the places where a station might be established; and the advantages to be expected from its occupancy by a missionary were pointed out.

The mission proposed that Mr. Munger should occupy Bhangar; and as he expressed his cordial concurrence in the arrangement, that station has been as-

signed to him. On many accounts this is an important field for missionary labor; and although we have had schools there, it has been necessarily very much neglected in our personal efforts.

In the month of August last, Messrs. Munger and Abbot visited Tokay, for the purpose of making arrangements preliminary to its being occupied as a station, in accordance with a resolution passed by the mission at its last meeting. They selected a piece of ground on the banks of the Godavery, on the north side of the Paira river, as the place most favorable for the erection of mission premises in that vicinity, and made an engagement with the owner of the land to take it by paying a small annual rent. Subsequently, however, they were led, with the other members of the mission, to think that Newasse, a large town six or seven miles this side of Tokay, and on this side of the Paira river, might be a more suitable place for the commencement of a new station; and it was accordingly determined at our late meeting that immediate measures should be taken to ascertain this point. Should a station be established at Newasse first, we expect that it will ultimately be found best to have one missionary stationed at Newasse and one at Tokay. They will then be near enough to be neighbors, and yet far enough off to have separate fields of labor.

The commencement of a new station in that region will necessarily be a work of difficulty and self-denial. Many privations and trials must be encountered by those brethren who engage in the enterprise; but we think that the prospects of success are very encouraging. "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

Madras.

LETTERS FROM MR. WINSLOW.

Progress in India—Violent Storms.

THE February Herald contained a brief notice of a young man, about twenty-seven years old, and of a lad who was some ten or twelve years younger, both of whom had been seized and carried away by their relatives, to prevent their making a profession of religion. Mr. Winslow alludes to the case of these individuals, under date of November 12; but he says that nothing has been heard of them. In respect to the younger

of the two he says, "We almost fear that some violence has been done to him, as his brothers threatened." No such fears are entertained in regard to the young man. "It is an awful state of things," Mr. Winslow remarks, "where there is not religious liberty for all, and where Satan reigns."

The girls' boarding-school at Royapooram appears to be prosperous, and the number of pupils is increasing. Some of the church members are reported as going astray on the subject of caste, while others use intoxicating liquors. It is gratifying to find, however, that other missions in India are receiving enlargement. The following extracts are from Mr. Winslow's letter of November 12.

In some parts of India there seems to be more progress than here. We learn that at Barisal the Baptist missionary baptized one hundred and fifteen persons, on the first Sabbath of this month. In Tinnevely there is still an onward movement; though in some places those who had been newly added to the congregations, have been driven off by persecution.

One favorable sign of the times is, that the Madras government has agreed to recommend to the Court of Directors the introduction of the Bible into six provincial schools, about to be established in this presidency.

There is evidently increasing light in India. "The morning cometh;" though as yet it is only "the morning spread upon the mountains," some of the higher peaks being partly illuminated. I view with as much interest the spreading of the heaven of truth in the mass of society, and the gradual working of that heaven in a change of thought, conversation and customs, in the abatement of prejudice, and in the excitement of an extensive and extending spirit of inquiry, as I do the conversion, or entire change of character, of here and there one individual. The latter is cause, however, of special gratitude, as showing the full power and transforming influence of the gospel. It is to be regretted that in the schools generally, when one comes out on the Lord's side, great numbers are in consequence entirely removed from instruction; and on this account there is a serious drawback to our rejoicings, and we feel that even souls are saved at a great price, or to the great loss of other souls.

The following extract reminds one of many similar accounts which have come to us within a few months past.

Since I wrote last, we have had a severe storm at Madras, which has occasioned much destruction, principally owing to the very large quantity of rain which fell in a few hours. The wind too was high; though it was rather a strong gale than a hurricane. There fell seventeen and a half inches of rain in a few hours, on the night of October 20; and in four days, twenty-eight inches. The tanks were filled, and some of the largest burst their embankments. The river, near our house at Chintadrepettah, overflowed all its banks, and the town was in a measure inundated. Many of the streets resembled canals, in some of which the water was more than two feet deep. A part of the wall around the compound of our house, with a part of that which surrounded the premises for the school and church, fell; and there was some damage to the buildings. In all perhaps our loss was three hundred rupees. The loss of the poor people is very great; for it is generally the very poor, whose frail mud huts could not withstand the storm, who have suffered most.

Mr. Winslow says that the police returns show that fourteen persons were drowned, and thirty were killed; while about twenty-six hundred houses, and four thousand two hundred huts, were washed away. More than fifty thousand persons were probably left without a home. A relief fund had been created, the subscription to which amounted, at the date of this letter, to some six thousand dollars.

One month later, December 12, Mr. Winslow wrote again as follows:

Since my last we have had a second storm, ending in a hurricane, which has done much damage. It commenced raining on the twenty-first of November, and continued, with some wind, until the twenty-fifth. Then the wind increased; and from seven o'clock in the evening of that day until one o'clock the next morning, it was very violent, increasing until it was supposed that the pressure was not less than thirty-seven pounds to the square foot, though the instrument for measuring failed when the pressure had reached twenty-seven pounds, and could not then be repaired. The damage is greater than that occasioned by the storm and inundation of the preceding month. Many of the houses of the poor natives, partly rebuilt, have been destroyed; and not a few of a better class than those before injured, have now fallen. We have suffered again, but principally in the walls around our houses and the church.

Neither of the houses was much damaged, though it was with great difficulty that doors and windows were kept in their place. The loss sustained by us in both storms may be nearly five hundred rupees.

At the date of this letter Mr. H. M. Scudder was absent on a visit to Thimery. This has been made an out-station, as announced in the February Herald. Mr. Scudder was accompanied by a native catechist; and it was expected that he would spend two or three weeks in visiting different villages, distributing books, and preaching the gospel.

Madura.

LETTER FROM MR. TAYLOR, OCTOBER 7, 1846.

Maloor—Tirupoovanum.

MR. TAYLOR is stationed at Tirupoovanum, the out-station at Maloor being also placed under his supervision. Respecting the latter he writes as follows:

Since my last letter, as I learn from my native helpers, the work goes forward at Maloor with a good degree of steadiness; no turning back has been reported. Operations have been commenced in another village, located among a Roman Catholic population, all of low caste. The man who has been for thirteen years their teacher in this system of delusion, leads in this movement, and now preaches that faith which he once labored to destroy. The old man of whom I wrote, together with his family, continues with us. Whether he is truly converted, may be somewhat doubtful; but he, and all in that region, would quickly feel the influence of a missionary station at Maloor.

My head catechist at that place is dead. In energy and efficiency he excelled. On his death bed he appeared composed, as one who trusted in God. He showed a good understanding of the Scriptures, as his preaching had done before, and he seemed to have clear views of the ground of a Christian's hope. But it was painful to find, after his death, that he had expended twenty-three rupees of mission money, intrusted to him, in a way which showed a measure of that laxness of principle, so universal in native character.

Mr. Taylor next refers to the state of things at Tirupoovanum in the following language:

I have taken one more Christian village under my care; and another village near by, which has before refused a Christian free-school, has lately applied for one, and their boys now attend our Sabbath meeting. The number of women who attend our regular meetings, has increased; and at times there seems to be a serious attention to the preaching of the gospel. All the boys in the boarding school go regularly to their closets, either in small companies or alone, to read the Scriptures and pray. The Christian villages under my care suffer somewhat for want of catechists, but in this I believe I am not alone.

I have been taking measures,—now nearly completed,—for giving most of the villages libraries, in which I place copies of the different parts of Scripture, all the books I can find for children, larger works for adults, as Rhenius's Body of Divinity, Watts' Scripture Catechism, Pilgrim's Progress, Indian Pilgrim, bound volumes of the Morning Star and Tamil Magazine; and I design to add, as soon as may be, copies of all the good religious books in Tamil which I can find. This system of lending the books, will make the number necessary less than if they were given promiscuously to all who need them. It will also afford the catechists and intelligent persons in our villages increased facilities for improvement; as they can thus be much better supplied with the means of knowledge than they otherwise would be; and by supplying the children in the Christian school of the village with books, as in Sabbath schools in America, their knowledge will be increased, and in time it will create in them a taste for reading that may be relied on as a source of good. It will also make the Christian village more important in the view of the people, and help us to concentrate our efforts there.

Ceylon.

LETTER FROM MR. FLETCHER, NOVEMBER 6, 1846.

Arrival at Tillipally—Chavacherry.

MR. FLETCHER was one of the reinforcement which sailed in the Malabar, November 12, 1845, for Madura and Ceylon. He arrived at Madras on the 29th of March, 1846; after being detained in that city a few weeks, he proceeded to Ceylon. The extracts which are given below, describe his

arrival upon missionary ground and the commencement of his labors.

We arrived at Point Pedro about the first of June, and at Tillipally the next day. This station is occupied by Mr. Poor, one of the oldest American missionaries now in the foreign field. It is unnecessary to say that we received a cordial welcome. A missionary's welcome is peculiar. We found friends, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters. We thought we had left them all in America; but it was not so.

While at Tillipally I visited, with Mr. Poor, what he called "two interesting spots." One was a large heathen temple, near the station. There, for more than thirty years, he has witnessed heathen ceremonies, and preached the gospel to the gathering multitude. In his time one generation of brahmins has left the stage of action, and gone to their account; and the sons now minister at the altars of their fathers. This fortress still remains impregnable; yet he regards it with interest. Why? Because he hopes that he, or his successor, will one day do what Dr. Beecher, many years ago, predicted he should do, and which he has actually since done, in the Tremont theatre in Boston, *preach there*.

The other place which he regarded with interest, was the Tillipally cemetery. Here repose the ashes of the first Mrs. Poor, Mrs. Woodward, Mr. Richards and others, names fragrant in the memory of many Christians, as connected with the dawning of the missionary spirit in the American churches. Truly, thought I, this is an interesting spot. I plucked some flowers from the trees overshadowing the graves, to preserve as mementoes of those whom we all love, and whom it will be delightful to meet around the throne of God. The Monday subsequent to our arrival was the first in the month. The whole day, as you are aware, is observed by this mission as a concert of prayer for the conversion of the world. It was held at Panditeripo, and Mr. Smith conducted the exercises. To me it was a day of peculiar interest. To meet, face to face, those brethren with whose names I had long been familiar; to meet them on missionary ground, in the monthly concert; to be welcomed by them as a fellow laborer, as a sharer in the joys and sorrows, the hopes and fears incident to a missionary life, was indeed interesting!

I was exceedingly gratified with the appearance of things at the Batticotta

seminary and the Oodooville boarding school. The contrast between the pupils of each, and the mass of youth who are growing up without the influences which are there thrown around them, is truly striking.

Mr. Fletcher was requested to take charge of the station at Chavacherry, recently made vacant by the transfer of Mr. Meigs to Manepy. The population of this parish is about thirteen thousand. Mr. Fletcher found there three native helpers and nine schools. The church has ten members.

I preach once on the Sabbath at the station, at nine o'clock in the morning, to an audience composed of the native assistants and their families, the school-teachers, and the pupils in the schools who live within reasonable distance. In the afternoon, when my health and strength permit, I hold a meeting at one of the villages, in the school bungalow. On Thursday afternoon I hold a meeting about four miles from the station, where I have recently commenced a school. The adult attendance on these occasions varies from five or six to fifteen or twenty. I generally find these meetings more interesting than any others, from the fact that I get more among the people.

The station at Varany, now vacant, was also placed under my care. At this station there is but one native assistant, John Lawrence; he and his wife are the only members of the church. He collects the schools every Tuesday for examination, and on the Sabbath for religious instruction. The average attendance on the Sabbath is about sixty. The number of schools is four; and the scholars amount to one hundred and fourteen. I have visited this station but once; and then I found things in a very dilapidated condition. The affairs of a station require to be under the vigilant eye of an active and efficient person.

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LETTER FROM MR. HOISINGTON, DECEMBER 8, 1846.

*Batticotta Seminary.*

THE following extract from a letter of Mr. Hoisington will show the present arrangement of classes and studies in the Batticotta seminary.

At the commencement of this term we received a class of forty-one into the normal department of our seminary. The late senior class is retained as a

select class, for reasons I have stated in a previous letter. Several students in other classes were dismissed at the close of the last term, some at the close of their normal course, and some at their own request, and for good reasons, from the higher class. Those who were dismissed at the close of their normal course, were Jedediah Andrews, Levi N. Cotton, George A. Mills, Loomis Pomeroy, Buel W. Smith, Mark Tucker, Stephen S. Wardwell, and Thomas T. Waterman. Those who have been released from the high (present senior) class, are John McDowell, William W. Pitt, and Moses P. Payson.

The classes, as now arranged, with their studies, are as follows:

| Classes. | N <sup>o</sup> . | Studies.                                                             |
|----------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SELECT,  | 9                | Dwight's Theology, and Bible.                                        |
| SENIOR,  | 16               | { Classical Tamil; English Bible;<br>Nat. Philosophy; Logic.         |
| JUNIOR,  | 16               | { Nat. Philos.; Classical Tamil;<br>History; Body of Divinity.       |
| FIRST,   | 46               | { History; Exercises in English;<br>Indian Pilgrim in Tamil; Euclid. |
| SECOND,  | 41               | { Exercises in English; Arithmetic;<br>Geography; Tamil Bible.       |
| Total,   | 128              |                                                                      |

The Select Class assist us in teaching, and otherwise, during one division of the day. The first and second classes are each taught in two divisions. The English names of the new class will be reported hereafter. We received into this class Joseph Stocking, who was not prepared to go on with the preceding class, and was consequently dismissed.

The ordinary course of things in the seminary is pursued, I believe, with good success, though neither Mr. Whitelsey nor myself has been able to do all we could wish to do in the way of instruction. The moral and religious state of the seminary is healthful and encouraging, though there is nothing very special to report. There are some cases of religious interest among the students; and one or two pretty clear cases of hopeful conversion have occurred since the close of last term.

#### Amoy.

LETTER FROM MR. POHLMAN, OCTOBER 24, 1846.

#### Health at Amoy—Bible Class—Facilities.

AFTER an absence of more than four months, made necessary by a disease of the eyes, Mr.

Pohlman returned to Amoy, September 13. The following extracts from the first letter written since his return, show that there is much encouragement to labor at this post.

During the whole of the hot season, the health of Amoy has continued unimpaired. The natives have not suffered from sickness, and not a single death has occurred in the foreign community. Mrs. Young was obliged to leave on account of a disease to which she has been subject twelve or fifteen years. The thermometer during the summer has not been over ninety degrees. Longer experience at this port will, I doubt not, prove the climate to be as good as that of any accessible place in China. No one should judge of Amoy from the trial of a residence on Kolongsoo. That place is decidedly unhealthy; and it will continue to be so, until it is brought under full cultivation, as formerly. Amoy, on the contrary, is entirely free from the causes of bad health which exist there; and it has thus far proved favorable to such European constitutions as have not come here broken down by ill health, or predisposed to disease.

On Tuesday, September 22, we began a Bible class for the study of the Old Testament. The usual Bible class on Thursdays is still continued. The old men and all who attend are steadily advancing in the knowledge of God's word. Genesis has been almost a sealed book to this people; as the version they have seen is nearly unintelligible. A revised edition of the Old Testament is now in use; and, by a close and critical explanation of every verse and phrase, those who attend are deeply interested, and listen with an eagerness which is truly encouraging and delightful.

The daily meeting at the chapel, from three to five in the afternoon draws together persons from all parts of the neighborhood, and some, not unfrequently, from a distance. We have regular worship, including singing, prayer, and exposition of the Scriptures. This occupies about three fourths of an hour. Then, the audience being collected and seated, we converse familiarly with them on such topics as are suggested. Repeated visits are often made by the same persons, and questions are proposed at times which plainly indicate that the heaven is working. I regard this meeting as very promising. Instead of the three chapels belonging to the different missions, we might have scores of places open every day, in all parts of

the city, and in the one hundred and thirty-six villages near Amoy. Our Presbyterian brethren are about opening a chapel. This is known to the community, and no less than twenty places offer themselves, out of which they can make a choice.

### Sandwich Islands.

LETTER FROM MR. COAN, JULY 23, 1846.

#### State of the Church—Obstacles—Benevolence.

THE Herald for March contained a number of letters from the Sandwich Islands, presenting the prospects of the mission, on the whole, in a favorable light. A letter has since been received from Mr. Coan, which makes the report from the churches on the large island of Hawaii complete. Some of the statements which follow are highly encouraging.

My recent tours have been very pleasant. The goodness of the Lord is boundless toward this people; and we can say with the heart, that "his mercy endureth forever." New cases of defection in the church have been very rare for some time past, and peace and harmony prevail. Many of the leading Christians at the out-stations are active and efficient in the work of the Lord; and the Spirit rains blessings on many parts of the field, spreading a verdant loveliness where all was once barrenness and desolation. Every year brings increasing evidence that Christ has a people here, purchased with his own blood, and called by his Spirit out of darkness into light. Every year also develops the character of the seed which fell by the way side, on stony places, and among thorns. Hundreds, who once practiced all iniquity with greediness, have led, since their conversion in the great out-pouring of the Spirit, quiet, peaceable and unimpeachable lives; and they are still my joy and my crown. "The Lord has done great things for us."

But the flock is sorely tried. The devil still "goes about as a roaring lion;" or he exhibits himself in the form of an enchanting serpent, or of "an angel of light." The rapid increase of ships, seamen and foreign residents, (more than one hundred and twenty vessels having visited Hilo during the twelve months past,) greatly enhances the temptations of the people; for while it may be said to the praise of not a few foreign

visitors, that their conduct is upright and honorable, yet it is painfully true of multitudes that they do what they can to break down the Sabbath, to overturn morality and good order, and to introduce gambling, intemperance and impurity, and thus to beguile, pollute and ruin our youth. My heaviest trials and most painful apprehensions now arise from this quarter. As our rulers find that their foreign relations, and the control of aggressive foreigners, cost more treasure and time and apprehensive anxiety than all their other duties combined; so it is getting to be with us pastors in relation to the guidance of our flocks in spiritual things. Oh, what need there is of a mighty work of the Lord among seamen!

In the following paragraph Mr. Coan describes the efforts made by the natives to respond to the claims of Christian charity. It will be seen that he urges them to show their liberality, not by furnishing his support, but by promoting other objects of importance.

The people in all parts of this field are doing something to sustain and improve their numerous houses of worship, in the way of rebuilding, repairing, furnishing seats, mats, plain pulpits, communion furniture, &c. They also contribute for benevolent objects, in labor, cloth, tapas, fish, lumber, produce, cash, &c., from four to six hundred dollars annually. Much of their labor and produce avail little or nothing, however, because of their distance from market. Still, I encourage them to continue these efforts, for the sake of the good it does them, by reminding them of their obligations, and by cultivating and maturing habits of active benevolence. A small part of their gifts is used by the pastor; a larger part goes to the support of Mrs. Coan's female boarding school; another portion is used to sustain native helpers; and still another is distributed among the poor, &c. Fifty dollars contributed at the station in money, during the past year, has been given to the Hawaiian Bible Society. I have not yet urged the people to support me, as most of them are extremely poor, and as there are many objects of benevolence constantly before them. Perhaps the thing will come along at the proper time; but I do not wish to press it just now.

#### Congregations—Native Assistants—Schools.

The attendance upon the services of the Sabbath in Hilo and Puna is probably equal to that

of any other community. Mr. Coan even supposes that four-fifths of the population are found at public worship, more or less frequently.

We have a good congregation at the station, ranging from five hundred to two thousand, according to weather and other circumstances. The immediate and tangible causes of so great a variation are, as you know, the great rains and the swollen rivers of Hilo. In pleasant weather our congregation is full and quite uniform. The proportion of church going people is, I think, as great in Hilo and Puna as in any part of the Islands, and perhaps as in any part of the world. Our worshipping assemblies on the Sabbath are twenty-five in number; and at conference and week-day meetings, they are double that number.

My native helpers are still of great service to me. Indeed I could not sustain the church and the congregations without them. Many of them are steadfast in the work of the Lord, and are growing in knowledge and grace; though they are still too deficient in knowledge and discretion, as well as in patience and stability of character, to render it safe to invest them with all the responsibilities of pastors, and to leave them without supervision and control. It is my plan to throw responsibility upon them just as fast as they are able to bear it; and to watch with deep interest the use made of the trust committed to them. Being found faithful in the exercise of a little power, they are invested with more; according to a principle recognized in the Bible, and approved by experience and good sense. "He that is faithful in the least is faithful also in much."

Our code of church discipline is practical and progressive, corresponding to the state of society and the dictates of experience. By saying that it is progressive, I do not mean that, like popery, it accumulates or increases power in the hands of the bishop or pastor; but, rather, that it gradually divides his power and responsibility, imparting a portion of them to his flock.

The Sabbath schools under Mr. Coan's supervision are kept up much as heretofore. The one at the station is conducted by him personally, and it appears to be large and prosperous, embracing from four to five hundred children.

The common schools throughout this field are doing as well as could be expected; perhaps they were never in a more healthy state. All the children of

a suitable age are enrolled, and nearly all attend school, with more or less regularity. The advanced children are passing out of the schools to assume the responsibilities of manhood; and the younger ones are coming in to fill their places; so that the number is kept good, and a great number are annually taught to read, write, &c. We have more than fifty schools in all, with more than twenty-five hundred scholars. All these, we trust, will have received a plain common school education before they shall have left the schools and their places have been filled by another generation. Our teachers have not been well paid, but they have not "struck." They have received something from the government, and something also from parents and pupils. Yet some of them have seen days of hunger and of want; but none of them have forsaken their work for this cause.

The annexed table presents the statistics of the church under Mr. Coan's care from May 1, 1844, to May 1, 1846, when the last annual meeting was held.

|                                                   |       |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Whole number received on examination, . . .       | 9,079 |
| " " " by certificate, . . .                       | 283   |
| Received the past two years on examination, . . . | 553   |
| " " " " by certificate, . . .                     | 99    |
| Whole number received in two years, . . .         | 652   |
| " " " dismissed to other churches, . . .          | 357   |
| " " " the past two years, . . .                   | 43    |
| " " " deceased, . . .                             | 2,057 |
| " " " the past two years, . . .                   | 576   |
| " " " suspended the past two years, . . .         | 59    |
| " " " excommunicated from the first, . . .        | 125   |
| " " " the past two years, . . .                   | 0     |
| " " " remaining excommunicated, . . .             | 45    |
| " " " remaining suspended, . . .                  | 483   |
| " " " in good standing, . . .                     | 6,490 |

Mr. Coan has recently taken the census of Hilo and Puna. He finds the population of the former to be 6,473, of the latter 3,656, showing a decrease in five years of 719. The whole of this decrease is in Puna, and it is the joint effect of mortality and removal. Hilo has suffered no diminution, not because the births equal the deaths, but because the influx of persons from other places has made good the deficiency.

### Home Proceedings.

#### TO THE PATRONS OF THE MISSIONS.

THE disastrous influence upon the missionary spirit in the colleges and theological seminaries which was produced, about ten years since, by a delay in sending out some thirty appointed missionaries for a year or more, owing to a want of funds, is now happily passing away; and more than twenty candidates for the ministry have offered their services to the Board, to go



forth as missionaries during the present year, and have been appointed and designated. It is known that a considerably larger number than this, in a single theological seminary, are devoted to the work of foreign missions; and the number of missionary candidates in other similar institutions is gradually increasing; while the standard of character and qualifications in the missionaries under appointment, is believed to be as high as it ever was in missionaries of former years.

Nor can any one who has read the *Missionary Herald* attentively for a year past, doubt that not only twenty missionaries, but fifty are urgently needed by the missions at the present moment. Such, at least, is the view which the Prudential Committee are constrained to take.

The men already under appointment have been designated to South Africa, Syria, Armenia, India, China, and the Sandwich Islands. But others are not less needed for Western Africa, for Syria, for the Armenians at Aleppo, for the Jews at Constantinople, for the Nestorians, for Southern India, Borneo and China, and for the Indian tribes in North America; and it is believed to be the duty of the Prudential Committee, under present circumstances, not to decline the services of any suitable candidate, who declares his readiness to devote his life to the work of missions among the heathen. Are the churches prepared to sustain the Committee in this stand? Great care and discrimination are to be used, indeed, in respect to the candidates; but when it is clear that men are adapted to the work, and when, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, they throw themselves upon the liberality of the churches, who will take the responsibility of saying, *They must not go?* Who would subject the missionary spirit in our young ministers, and candidates for the ministry, to the chilling influence which it suffered, ten years ago, from the detention of missionaries? Who would not rather endeavor to promote a constant missionary interest in our seminaries, by keeping the treasury always full; especially in view of the early and plenteous harvests now ripening among the Hawaiians, Armenians, Nestorians, and elsewhere, and the indications of other harvests soon to come?

The treasury is now empty; the balance of twenty-one thousand dollars and upwards, which was in it last July, having been expended, mainly in the sending out of missionaries since the annual meeting; and a debt is beginning to accrue. The prospect now is that for months to come the receipts will scarcely equal the current expenditure, and will therefore afford no provision for sending out the score of missionaries under appointment. It is proper that the friends and supporters of the missions should know this, in order, if so disposed, that they may take immediate measures to increase the amount of the contributions. It is not for the payment of a debt that an increase of

liberality is now asked, but to send forth appointed missionaries.

The churches in Boston having understood, in the month of January, when their annual subscriptions were made, that an increased effort was indispensable to the progress of the enterprise, made exertions to secure an advance upon the really liberal subscriptions of the past year; and they have effected this most desirable result.

It is submitted to pastors and churches connected with this system of missions, whether the like result cannot be generally secured. If an effort is required, as doubtless it is, are there not those who will make it? Let the advance be general, and, though it be in no case great, it will, with the divine blessing, secure the missions from pecuniary distress, and send every new missionary to his field.

Such an impulse to the foreign missionary spirit at home might be the precursor of a general revival of religion. And is there not something in the present apparent want of deep sympathy with Christ in his work of redemption, which is causing the Holy Spirit to stand aloof and withhold from us his reviving influence? "Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

### Recent Intelligence.

**SOUTH AFRICA.**—Mr. and Mrs. Bryant arrived at Umlazi, in good health, on the 15th of August. A letter has been received from Mr. Bryant, containing many statements of interest respecting the condition and prospects of that station.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Grout arrived at Cape Town on the 7th of December, after a pleasant passage of fifty-eight days, said to have been the shortest ever made.

**CONSTANTINOPLE.**—From a letter of Mr. Goodell, dated January 7, the following extract is taken: "I wrote to you, December 7 and 17, respecting the work of grace in the female seminary. The tokens of the Lord's presence have been so decisive as not to be mistaken. Of fifteen pupils, only two now remain without hope, and these two are not indifferent. Whether the hope entertained by the others be in all cases 'a good hope,' time will show; but in regard to most of them, the evidence of true conversion is such as we are bound to receive without hesitation. A vacation commenced in the Bebek seminary on the 2d of January; but up to that time there was a gradual but perceptible increase of divine influence upon the minds of the students. Some have been hopefully converted; and others, who before only saw 'men as trees walking,' have felt the hand of

Christ again upon them, and they now see every thing clearly. Among the people the attention to that which is invisible and eternal, is general. In the whole Protestant community there is probably not a single family that remains unaffected. Several individuals, of both sexes, are already enjoying that peace which the Savior gives to all who welcome his reign and receive his salvation."

**SMYRNA.**—Mr. Benjamin writes from Smyrna, January 2, as follows: "We see and hear much to convince us that a great change has taken place, since we left for America, as well in the spiritual concerns as in the outward relations of the missionary work in this empire. The Spirit of the Lord is still working with power at more than one of our stations; and a considerable advance, even in Smyrna is manifested by the regular attendance of about a dozen hearers on the preaching of Messrs. Riggs and Johnston."

**ERZERROOM.**—From a letter of Mr. Peabody, dated December 19, it appears that our brethren are prosecuting their work "in a very quiet and pleasant manner." It is a matter of regret to them, however, that no one in Erzerroom gives evidence of having been born of the Spirit during the past year. But Mr. Peabody thinks that the few who are hopefully pious, are making progress in the Christian life. "They seem also to be waking up to new efforts in behalf of the multitude around them, and manifest more of the spirit of prayer."

**NESTORIANS.**—Much anxiety has been felt to ascertain the extent of the injuries recently inflicted upon the Mountain Nestorians by the Koords. At first there was reason to hope that the accounts published in this country, were greatly exaggerated. A letter from the mission, dated October 23, had the following sentence: "It does not appear from the reports which have reached us, that there was much fighting; though some were killed on both sides." But another letter came by the last steamer which contains intelligence of a more painful character. Under date of December 22, Doct. Wright says:

The accounts from Tehoma are very conflicting, and on no one of them can reliance be placed. Putting them all together, we find that the invasion was more serious than we at first supposed. Probably not less than five hundred Tahomeans fell by the sword; and perhaps the number may rise a good deal above that amount. All their sheep (twelve thousand, or, according to some accounts, twenty thousand) and all their cattle were driven off. As their property consisted mostly in flocks and herds, they are left in a very destitute condition. Many scores have found their way to this province, where they are fed by the hand of charity.

It may seem strange to you that Bader Khan Bey, whose broad shield is thrown over the defenceless traveller throughout his dominions, who has introduced order and quiet among the wild tribes of Koordistan, and who treated Mr. Breath and myself with such kindness last summer,

should be capable of such deeds. But when you reflect that the Nestorians refused to pay the tribute demanded of them, and prepared to resist with arms, and, still more, when you reflect that Bader Khan Bey is a zealous Mohammedan, a fanatic, and really thinks he is doing a service pleasing to God in putting infidels to the sword if they will not receive the Koran, your perplexity may be removed.

**TAMIL MISSIONS.**—The company of missionaries who sailed from Boston, November 18, composed of Messrs. Seudder, Spaulding, and others, have been heard from as late as January 5. On the 31st of December they were in latitude 12 degrees south, and longitude 33 degrees west. The first part of their voyage was very rough; and "on Monday and Tuesday, November 23 and 24," Mr. Spaulding writes, "the scenes of the Great Britain hovered around us." On the 5th of January, however, all appear to have been in good health.

**MADURA.**—Under date of September 29, Mr. Muzzy wrote as follows: "A delegate from a new village is now before me, pleading for Christian instruction. He says that the people of his village are willing to sign the usual paper in order to put themselves under our care. Four villages are now on the point of coming to us."

This mission has addressed a letter to the Prudential Committee, dated October 27, setting forth the claims of the wide and promising field in which the providence of God has placed them. "Including Poothacorta in this district," they say, "there are upwards of 1,500,000 inhabitants; a number greater by 77,449 than is contained in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont." "Nor does this include the many large towns and the abundant population just without our southern and northern borders, which will, in all probability, be reached only by laborers from this mission." "There seems to be a tacit understanding that the Madura district is committed to the care of the American Board; so that it appears to be quite certain that if it does not supply these thousands and hundreds of thousands with the bread of life, they must suffer the fearful consequences of not being supplied." After presenting these general considerations, and saying that this whole region is accessible and whitening for an abundant harvest, the letter contains a particular description of thirty-four places, which ought to be occupied with the least possible delay. But where are the men? The increase of missionary feeling in some of our theological seminaries is very animating; still the wants of the different missions are far from being adequately supplied. And it is with sentiments of the deepest sorrow that the Committee are obliged to say, that their efforts to procure a physician for Madura have thus far proved unavailing. The lives of our brethren and sisters are put in jeopardy; and some, there is reason to

fear, have already fallen, in consequence of this lack of medical skill.

Mr. Muzzy wrote again, November 4, "The people in most of the congregations already under our care are evidently making progress in the knowledge of God; and some are wishing to be admitted to the church. We hope soon to be able to gratify this desire."

Letters from Messrs. Cherry and Muzzy, dated December 4, announce the death of Mrs. Muzzy, on the day previous. She has suffered much from ill health during the ten years of her missionary life; but God has nevertheless enabled her to do something in his service. At the time of her death there was unusual attention to the subject of religion in the boarding school under her care; and some, it is hoped, have recently passed from death unto life. So greatly did the natives mourn her loss, that many went from Tirupoovanum and Tirumungalum to Madura to see her remains. The funeral was attended by six or eight hundred persons.

**BORNEO.**—A letter has been received from this mission, dated August 31. Though our brethren are unable to report any instance of conversion among the Dyaks, they believe that the gospel is producing some effect. "There is one aged man," they say, "in the district of Radu, one day distant, who has manifested quite an interest in the truth for more than a year past; and he evinces a spirit of inquiry beyond that of any other Dyak we have yet seen." The missionaries also write, "Since our last letter, we have endeavored, as our health and other duties would permit, to make known the gospel among the neighboring and more distant villages; and, as usual, we have been every where kindly received, and generally a good degree of attention has been given to our message." They have not yet succeeded in establishing permanent schools.

**CANTON.**—A letter has been received from this mission, dated September 1, from which it appears that our brethren are carrying forward their operations much as heretofore. The whole number of patients admitted to the hospital since it was opened, eleven years ago, is 22,626; of whom 2,084 were received during the first eight months of 1846. About 3,400 volumes of Chinese books, chiefly portions of the New Testament, have been distributed from the hospital. Divine service in Chinese has been regularly held at this place, except for a few weeks during the annual repairs, the congregations varying from fifty to one hundred. Leang Afa has rendered almost constant assistance to Messrs. Bridgman and Parker, in sustaining this service.

Messrs. Johnson and Peet arrived at Whampoa from Bangkok on the 30th of October, and took up their temporary abode in Canton on the 2d of November. Mr. Johnson has since gone to

Fu-Chau-Fu, for the purpose of ascertaining its advantages as a missionary residence. There is no Protestant missionary in that city.

Mr. Bridgman writes, November 23, "In regard to the members of my Bible class who have desired baptism and wished to be formed into a church, I am anxious to have their desires fulfilled, as soon as the mission shall give its consent. They have all been constant in their attendance, except the oldest. For attempting to lease to me a site of ground on which to build, he has been held in duress by one of the Chinese magistrates for the last ten days."

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—The General Letter of this mission has not been received. The printed minutes of the last annual meeting contain, however, the reports of the different stations; and a few extracts will enable us, in addition to what has been already published, to complete our view of the entire field.

The report from Kealakekua is as follows: "The meetings of the station have not been so well attended as in previous years. The former congregation is now divided into seven. But little interest is manifested in the subject of religion. Last year the people raised \$91.50 to support their pastor, besides other contributions. In the Protestant schools there are 762 children, being about ten-elevenths of the whole number. The teachers are diligent, and their scholars steadily advance."

Mr. Lyons reported about \$160 as given for his support, in addition to what has been expended upon houses for public worship. The people under the care of Mr. Conde contributed \$153, besides devoting much time and labor to a new church. The First Church of Honolulu raised \$570 for the support of their pastor, during the year ending October, 1845, besides paying a large sum for alterations in their church.

The condition of Wailuku is described as follows: "The cause of religion advances; meetings are well attended; and much attention is given to the systematic study of the Bible. In January, 1846, a revival commenced, and more than two hundred profess to have turned to the Lord. Since April, 1844, the people have paid \$725 towards the support of their pastor; and one native preacher is supported by the church at an out-station. In addition to the above, their monthly concert contributions have amounted to \$54. They have also built a church at an out-station, and rethatched two others. The attendance in the common schools has been irregular, and no very rapid advance has been perceived."

The female seminary at Wailuku is represented as in a prosperous condition. "In the summer of 1844 there was much seriousness, and some hopeful conversions occurred. Six of the pupils have been admitted to the church, and others give evidence of a change of heart. In

general the morals of the pupils, their improvement in study, and their health, have been gratifying." The number at present is forty-nine.

The report from Lahaina is in the following language: "The meetings have been well attended at all times. During a part of 1845 more than usual religious interest was exhibited; but during the shipping season the interest declined, and many returned to their old practices. A readiness to contribute to objects of benevolence has been manifested; \$321 have been given within the past two years for the support of their pastor. A subscription of \$2,400 has been raised, and mostly paid, for repairing the church. The people have also paid \$180 towards the support of school teachers. The common schools have continued much as usual."

Of Molokai it was said, "The usual means of grace have been uninterruptedly and successfully employed. The attendance upon Sabbath and week-day meetings has been large, while general order and prosperity have gladdened the hearts of the missionaries. The church has supported Mr. Andrews, besides giving not a little to objects of benevolence. The amount of these contributions is about \$673. Teachers of common schools have been better paid on this island than elsewhere, the parents having taken a commendable interest in the education of their children, in consequence of which the schools have been unusually prosperous. The proportion of children on this island is large. Nearly one thousand were together at the examination in January, 1846. All took the temperance pledge."

The report from Kaneohe is as follows: "There has been no special religious interest during the last two years. The state of feeling and attendance upon the means of grace, have been much the same as formerly. For the support of the gospel \$92.50 have been contributed. For 1846 the male church members have agreed to pay one dollar, and the females fifty cents each, half in money and half in produce." The common schools are not prosperous.

Respecting the Second Church of Honolulu the following statements were made: "Several protracted meetings were held in various places, in the fall and winter of 1844-5. These meetings were blessed, and ninety-five individuals have been received into the church. Sin and death, however, have made large inroads." "For the support of the pastor, \$200 have been raised; for other objects, about \$164. Twenty teachers in this district have abandoned their schools for want of adequate support."

From Waimea, Kauai, the report was as follows: "The people of this station were called to deep mourning by the death of their pastor (Mr. Whitney) in December last. Prior to his illness the religious interests of the station were well sustained. Since that time they have necessarily

suffered, though the people have been remarkably favored in having the labors of an efficient native preacher. They are generally in a lukewarm state. There appears to be a small increase in the number of pupils in the common schools, though the population is diminishing."

The state of things at Koloa was reported as follows: "The meetings during the week are not well attended, owing to the number of those in the employ of foreigners. While a few appear to be fighting the good fight of faith the greater part of the church are worldly minded, lukewarm and asleep. The people have raised \$25 for the support of their pastor, and rethatched their church. The common schools are as prosperous as could be expected, considering the qualifications of the teachers."

Respecting Waioli it was said, "There have been tides in the state of feeling, though nothing has occurred that might be called a revival. There have been some instances of painful defection. The pastor's chief encouragement is, that there are hundreds, in the church and out of it, who have the seeds of spiritual life planted in them. The monthly concert contributions have amounted to \$21; and the church has been rethatched. There are only three-eighths as many children in the whole field as adults. The inadequate pay of teachers has operated unfavorably on the common schools."

It will be seen that the statistics of this mission are incomplete; and it is even impracticable to ascertain the number of persons who have been admitted to the churches, within the last few months. In the last and present numbers of the Herald, however, we have reported additions amounting to one thousand and eighty-eight! Several hundred more are mentioned as having professedly turned unto the Lord.

The Christian world will learn, with unfeigned sorrow, that in the treaties recently made between the governments of England and France and the Hawaiian government the following stipulation has been introduced: "Wines, brandies, and other spirituous liquors," "shall be liable to such reasonable duty as the Hawaiian government may think fit to lay upon them, provided always, that the amount of duty shall not be so high as absolutely to prohibit the importation of said articles." The King objected to this provision, but did not dare to refuse his assent to the treaty. He gave his signature, however, under a protest, throwing himself "upon the equity, justice, honor, magnanimity and philanthropy of those two great nations," expressing the hope that they would take into their favorable consideration this and other objectionable stipulations. Immediately after the treaty was concluded, the Hawaiian government imposed the following duty upon intoxicating drinks: On brandy, rum, gin, whiskey, arrack, and all other distilled spirits, having not more



than fifty-five per cent. of alcohol, five dollars per gallon; on wines of all descriptions, other than claret, cordials and liqueurs, having not more than twenty-seven per cent. of alcohol, one dollar per gallon; on claret, ale, porter, cider, and all other fermented liquors, cordials and liqueurs, having not more than eighteen per cent. of alcohol, fifty cents per gallon; on claret, ale, porter, beer, cider, and all other fermented spirituous liquors, cordials and liqueurs, having more than eighteen per cent. of alcohol, one dollar per gallon; on all distilled spirits, fermented liquors, cordials and liqueurs, having more than fifty-five per cent. of alcohol, ten dollars per gallon; on all wines, ale, porter, beer, cider, and all other fermented spirituous liquors, cordials and liqueurs, having more than twenty-seven per cent. of alcohol, five dollars per gallon. Against this scale of duties, however, the representatives of England and France have protested; the former objecting to the duty on ale, porter, beer and cider, and the latter to the duty on spirituous liquors! An earnest effort will be made to induce both nations to waive the stipulation, mentioned above, and thus allow the Hawaiian government to make such laws respecting the introduction of intoxicating drinks as the good of the people requires.

A letter from Mr. Lyman, dated Hilo, June 29, 1846, gives the statistics of the boarding school for boys under his care. When the previous year closed in April, 1846, the number of pupils was fifty-six. "A few of the younger scholars, of little promise," Mr. Lyman says, "were dismissed; and a few who had been longest in the school were recommended to go out as teachers. We propose to receive a new class in September."

A letter has been received from Mr. Chamberlain, who is on his way to the Sandwich Islands. He arrived at Rio de Janeiro, January 2. Although he had suffered from hemorrhage, he was then better. "My present state of health," he writes, "is improved; my muscular strength greater than when I left; and I entertain strong hopes that the improvement will go on, and that my return to the Islands will be in very favorable circumstances."

**CHOCTAWS.**—A letter from Mr. C. C. Copeland, dated at Norwalk, February 3, describes the improvement made by the Choctaws since he went to reside among them as great. "It is perceptible," he says, "in every thing; and in nothing more than in the interest that is manifested in schools. Great efforts are made by the leading men to establish schools, and a strong desire is manifested by the people to avail themselves of the benefits of schools. The applicants for admission to the boarding schools would fill twice as many." Five persons were admitted to the church at Wheelock at the communion immediately preceding the date of this letter.

**SILOUX.**—Mr. Riggs writes from Lac Qui Parle, December 29, stating that the attendance on his Dakota service had been "somewhat encouraging." The school at that station had also been "pretty well attended." At the date of his letter, however, most of the Indians were absent in pursuit of buffaloes.

A letter has been received from Mr. Hopkins, dated at Traverse des Sioux, January 1, in which he says, "The people generally manifest no interest in our business as teachers of religion, unless it be to discourage one another from attending our meetings." The Indians have been so scattered, that it has been found impracticable to maintain regular schools. Instruction has been given, therefore, as there was opportunity. In respect to the treatment received from the Dakotas, Mr. Hopkins says it has been kind and friendly.

Doct. Williamson makes the following statements, under date of February 2, respecting the Indians at Kapoja, his new station: "Last autumn the chief and a number of his young men went to their agent and touched a writing, promising to abstain entirely from intoxicating drinks for seven moons; and he and several others have thus far strictly kept their pledge. I think he is disposed to favor our operations, from the belief that it will increase his own importance, and improve the temporal condition of his people. The others who ask for schools, are probably influenced in the same way, and while we pray that they may be affected by better motives, we must be thankful if even through ambition or avarice a door is opened for preaching the gospel among them. The chief thinks that each of the seven villages which receive annuities, will soon ask for teachers. Our school has averaged, for the last six days, fifteen scholars, the whole number who have attended being twenty-three. Most of them are making good progress."

**NEW YORK INDIANS.**—Within the last few weeks there has been unusual attention to the preaching of the gospel at both the Cattaraugus stations. Several have been admitted to the church, and others are candidates for the same privilege.

## DONATIONS,

RECEIVED IN FEBRUARY.

|                                              |        |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|
| Board of Foreign Missions in Ref. Dutch Ch.  |        |
| W. R. Thompson, New York, Tr. (of wh.        |        |
| fr. R. D. ch. s. s. miss. asso. W. Troy, for |        |
| Lewis Rousseau and Eliza Anna Tyler, Cey-    |        |
| lon, 40;)                                    | 539 50 |
| Addison Co. Ft. Aux. So. A. Wilcox, Tr.      |        |
| Middlebury, Miss A. McDonald,                | 4 00   |
| Barnstable Co. Ms. Aux. So. W. Crocker, Tr.  |        |
| Sandwich, Calv. cong. so. m. c.              | 14 50  |

**Berkshire Co. Ms. Aux. So. T. Green, Tr.**  
 Lee, m. c. for ch. at Good Water, 8 00  
 Williamstown, H. L. Sabin, 10; s. s.  
 for Ebenezer Kellogg, Ceylon, 20; 30 00—38 00  
**Boston, Ms. S. A. Danforth, Agent.** 2,475 64  
**Buffalo & Vic. N. Y. J. Crocker, Agent.**  
 Colden, Cong. ch. 2 14  
 Napoli, do. 5 00—7 14  
**Caledonia Co. Ft. Conf. of Chs. E. Jewett, Tr.**  
 Hardwick, A family, 10 00  
**Charleston & Vic. S. C. Aux. So. R. L. Stewart, Tr.**  
 Charleston, 3d Pres. ch. m. c. 23,77; Circular ch. 150; m. c. 8,48; Rev. J. Dickson, 3; 185 25  
**Chautauque Co. N. Y. Aux. So. J. D. Carlisle, Tr.**  
 Jamestown, Cong. ch. 21 08  
 Westfield, 1st pres. so. 25; la. sew. so. 2; 28 00—49 08  
**Chittenden Co. Ft. Aux. So. M. A. Seymour, Tr.**  
 Burlington, Cong. ch. and so. gent. 30; la. 50; m. c. 5,17; Mrs. A. Morton, for Madras miss. 20; a friend, 5,75; la. K. 5; 115 92  
 Essex, Ch. 8 83  
 Jericho, Centre, 1st. cong. ch. and so. and fem. cent. so. wh. cons. Rev. F. B. Wheeler an H. M. 50 58—175 33  
**Cumberland Co. Me. Aux. So. D. Evans, Tr.**  
 Cumberland, Gent. 29,42; la. 22,63; 52 05  
 Otisfield, Cong. so. indiv. 5 50  
 Portland, 3d do. m. c. 77,35; mater. asso. of High-st. ch. for John W. Chickering and Phoebe Cummings, Ceylon, 40; 117 35—174 90  
**Essex Co. North, Ms. Aux. So. J. Caldwell, Tr.**  
 Amesbury and Salisbury, Cong. so. 17 90  
 Newbury, Mr. Withington's so. 42 17  
 Newburyport, 3d pres. ch. m. c. 41 18  
 Rocky Hill, m. c. 7 65—108 30  
**Essex Co. South, Ms. Aux. So. C. M. Richardson, Tr.**  
 Marblehead, La. 800; prev. ack. 661; 139 00  
**Fairfield Co. West. Ct. Aux. So. C. Marvin, Tr.**  
 Greenwich, 1st cong. ch. and so. wh. and prev. dona. cons. Mrs. Letitia Ferris an H. M. 35 00  
 S. Norwalk, 3d cong. ch. 18 00—53 00  
**Franklin Co. Ms. Aux. So. L. Merriam, Tr.**  
 Ashfield, m. c. 46 11  
 Bernardston, Gent. and la. 25 00  
 Buckland, Gent. and la. (of wh. fr. two indiv. for sup. of a hea. child, 20;) 86 93  
 Charlemont, E. par. m. c. 7 57  
 Colerain, Cong. so. 5 00  
 Conway, m. c. 41 23  
 East Hawley, Indiv. 1 00  
 Gill, Cong. so. 2 50  
 Greenfield, 1st do. 21,19; 2d do. 84, 95; 106 07  
 Heath, 1st cong. so. 18 90  
 Irvingville, Cong. so. 4 50  
 Leverett, do. 15 00  
 Montague, Gent. and la. 22,46; m. c. 11,32; 33 78  
 North Deerfield, Trin. so. 31 20  
 Northfield, do. 8 00  
 Rome, Cong. so. 30 95  
 Shelburne, Gent. 68,21; la. 53,96; wh. cons. Rev. HENRY SEYMOUR of Deerfield and Rev. CHARLES KENDALL of Bernardston, H. M. 121 47  
 Sunderland, Cong. so. 10 00  
 Warwick, do. 21 50  
 Esther White, dec'd, 15; rec'd fr. former treasurer, 335,11; 350 11  
 966 12  
 Ded. exp. of aux. so. 66,38; disc. on unc. money, 1,50; 67 88—898 24  
**Genesee & Vic. N. Y. C. A. Cook, Agent.**  
 Castleton, Pres. ch. 6 00  
 Livonia, do. to cons. Rev. WILLIAM HUNTER of Springwater and Rev. B. G. RILEY of Livonia, H. M. 100 00  
 Newark, Pres. ch. 13 79  
 Penn Yan, 1st do. 34 92  
 Sodus, Pres. ch. 12 44  
 167 15  
 Ded. disc. 50—166 65

**Grafton Co. N. H. Aux. So.**  
 Bethlehem, W. Wilder, 2 00  
 Littleton, m. c. 10,90; s. s. con. for sch. at Madura, 2,10; 13 00—15 00  
**Hampshire Co. Ms. Aux. So. J. D. Whitney, Tr.**  
 South Hadley Falls, Juv. miss. so. 2 75  
**Harmony Conf. of Chs. Ms. W. C. Capron, Tr.**  
 Uxbridge, A young man, 10 00  
**Hartford Co. Ct. Aux. So. H. A. Perkins, Tr.**  
 Hartford, Centre so. m. c. (of wh. for Mr. Ruggles, 1;) 3,95; C. Day, to cons. CAROLINE E. DAY an H. M. 100; 103 95  
 Simsbury, Coll. 31 00  
 W. Suffield, do. 20 00—154 95  
**Hartford Co. South, Ct. Aux. So. H. S. Ward, Tr.**  
 Middlefield, Miss P. Augur, 5 00  
**Hillsboro' Co. N. H. Aux. So. J. A. Wheat, Tr.**  
 Amherst, Gent. 60; m. c. 40; wh. cons. B. B. DAVIS an H. M. 100 00  
 Franconstown, Gent. 53,72; la. 40,52; m. c. 24,47; 118 71  
 Temple, Gent. 34,59; la. 18,32; m. c. 10,50; 63 41—292 12  
**Kennebec Co. Me. Conf. of Chs., B. Nason, Tr.**  
 Winslow, Cong. ch. m. c. 5 00  
**Lincoln Co. Me. Aux. So. Rev. E. Seabury, Tr.**  
 Topsham, Cong. so. 28 00  
**Litchfield Co. Ct. Aux. So. C. L. Webb, Tr.**  
 Canaan, N. so. 51,71; m. c. 6; 57 71  
 Northfield, for bibles for hea. mothers, 1 00  
 Roxbury, 42 53  
 Winchester, Centre, 16 25—124 49  
**Lowell & Vic. Ms. W. Davidson, Tr.**  
 Lowell, John-st. ch. m. c. 100; sub. 35; 135 00  
**Michigan, Aux. So. E. Bingham, Tr.**  
 Adrian, Cong. ch. 40; Algonac, do. 2,94; Canton, Pres. ch. 2,24; Clinton, Pres. and cong. chs. 12; Collinsville, Ill. cong. ch. 5; Concord, Pres. ch. 75c.; Detroit, do. (of wh. fr. S. W. VV. for bibles for hea. chil. 4,14;) 162,75; Farmington, cong. ch. 4,65; Grandville cong. ch. 10; Hanover, do. 2,25; Howell, Pres. ch. 4,50; Litchfield, cong. ch. 5; Lodi, do. 12,50; Mason, Indiv. 4; Manchester, pres. ch. 3,14; Northville, do. 25c.; Fort Huron, cong. ch. 10,38; Raisin, do. 11; Somerset, pres. ch. 81c.; St. Clair, cong. ch. 6,01; Stoney Creek, Pres. ch. 22,24; Troy, pres. ch. 50c.; Rev. A. S. Wells, 10; Ypsilanti, pres. ch. 46,13; 379 04  
**Middlesex North & Vic. Ms. J. S. Adams, Tr.**  
 Fitchburg, Miss Sally H. Merriam, dec'd, 20 00  
 Lancaster, Evan. so. 34 00—54 00  
**Middlesex Co. South, Ms. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. E. Day, Tr.**  
 Frammingham, Hollis evan. ch. and so. 75 00  
 Lincoln, Coll. and m. c. 29,04; la. sew. cir. 72,02; 101 06—176 06  
**Middlesex Asso. Ct. S. Stillman, Tr.**  
 Haddam, Gent. and la. 31,56; m. c. 20; 51 56  
**Monroe Co. & Vic. N. Y. E. Ely, Tr.**  
 Rochester, 1st pres. ch. 206,51; Brick do. 100; 306 51  
 Sweden, Pres. ch. 35 61—342 12  
**New Haven City, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent.**  
 New Haven, 1st ch. and so. 675; Chapel-st. ch. and so. 937,47; m. c. 9,75; union m. c. 22,17; 3d ch. do. 10; Yale college, do. 7,95; A. Walker, dec'd, 2; 964 34  
**New Haven Co. East, Ct. Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent.**  
 North Branford, Gent. and la. 29 03  
**New York City & Brooklyn, Aux. So. J. W. Tracy, Tr.**  
 (Of wh. fr. Central pres. ch. to cons. FREDERICK BULL, JOSEPH HYDE, STEPHEN M. CHESTER and CHARLES WILLIAMS H. M. 427,15; Brooklyn, ch. of the Pilgrims, 160,82;) 864 99  
**Norfolk Co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr.**  
 Brookline, A friend, 10 00  
 Dover, Miss M. Wight, 5 00  
 Quincy, A friend, 10 00  
 Roxbury, Elliot ch. and so. gent. 489; la. 132; s. s. 58; m. c. 14; 693 00  
 West Roxbury, m. c. 15 00—733 00

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| <i>Oasida Co. N. Y. Aux. So. J. Dana, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                   |
| Sangerfield, Pres. ch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 84 00             |
| Verona, Cong. ch. (of wh. for miss. to S. Africa, 5)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 25 00—109 00      |
| <i>Orleans Co. Vt. Aux. So. T. Jameson, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                   |
| Brownington, Mrs. E. S. W.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1 00              |
| <i>Palatine Miss. So. Mrs. E. Alden, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                   |
| Randolph, m. c.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 83 00             |
| <i>Rhode Island, Aux. So.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                   |
| Newport, United cong. ch. 23,60; la. 76,40;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 100 00            |
| Providence, Benef. cong. ch. (of wh. for James Wilson, Mary Wilson, Mark Tucker, Harriet S. Tucker, and Wm. J. King, Ceylon, 100; H. S. Dyer, for Benjamin Dyer, do. 20; W. J. King, for Sophia Hall and Elizabeth G. King, do. 40;) 564,75; 4th cong. ch. and so. 56,66; m. c. 14,06; s. s. class, 1; indiv. 30; Richmond-st. ch. 186,71; High-st. ch. 35; m. c. 69,04; J. Chapin, 10; (of wh. for Sarah Chapin and Royal S. Chapin, 40;) fom. miss. so. 90; | 1,057 22—1,157 22 |
| <i>Rockingham Co. N. H. Conf. of chs. S. H. Piper, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                   |
| Exeter, 1st par. cong. ch. and so. wh. and prev. dona. cons. Mrs. ELIZABETH A. HITCHCOCK an H. M.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 66 25             |
| North Hampton, Cong. so. gent. and la. 29,37; m. c. 18; chil. for. miss. schs. 3,38;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 50 65             |
| Stratham, Cong. ch. and so. 21,11; Rev. W. G. Newman, and fam. 20; Mrs. E. A. C. Lane, 10;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 51 11—168 01      |
| <i>Rutland Co. Vt. Aux. So. W. Page, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                   |
| Pousson, Cong. ch. and asso.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 86 00             |
| Castleton, m. c.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 40 00             |
| East Rutland, Gent. 65; la. 35,75; m. c. 15,10; juv. miss. so. for Madras miss. 42,75;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 158 60            |
| Fairhaven, Coll. 22,05; m. c. 11,81;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 33 86             |
| Mount Tabor, Mrs. L. F.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 25                |
| Pawlet, Cong. so. 74; m. c. 26; wh. cons. Rev. ELIJAH H. BONNEY an H. M.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 100 00            |
| Pittsford, Cong. ch. and so. 123; m. c. 31; A. Leach, to cons. Mrs. MARTHA A. L. CURTIS of Ann Arbor, Mich. an H. M. 100;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 254 00            |
| Tinmouth, Mrs. R.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1 00              |
| Wallingford, Cong. ch. and so. 8,50; m. c. 10; s. s. chil. 1,50;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 20 00             |
| West Rutland, which cons. Rev. ROYAL G. WILDER an H. M.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 122 85—816 56     |
| <i>S. Lawrence Co. N. Y. Aux. So. H. D. Smith, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                   |
| Brasher Falls, E. S. Hubbard, 20; C. S. H. 1;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 21 00             |
| Canton Falls, Rev. A. Shurl,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 50                |
| De Kalb, Rev. J. B. Taylor,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1 00              |
| De Ruyter,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 2 56              |
| E. Stockholm, Cong. ch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 42 12             |
| Gouverneur, Pres. ch. m. c. 26,77; E. W. 10; s. s. for schs. in hea. lands, 11,81; coll. 93,76;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 72 34             |
| Hopkinton, Cong. ch. 37,46; Miss W. 2;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 39 46             |
| Madrid, Cong. ch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 24 25             |
| Massena, 2d do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 2 86              |
| Norfolk, 1st do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 15 00             |
| Parishville, do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 9 50              |
| Potadani, Pres. ch. 73,50; fem. miss. so. in acad. 14,14;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 87 64             |
| Richville, Cong. ch. J. W. and J. B. Waddington, do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1 50<br>13 50     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 333 23            |
| Ded. exp. of printing,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 3 25—329 98       |
| <i>Strafford Co. N. H. Conf. of Chs. E. J. Lane, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                   |
| Dover,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 2 00              |
| Great Falls, Cong. so. two s. sch. classes,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 8 50              |
| Rochester, do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 18 61—29 11       |
| <i>Syracuse &amp; Vic. N. Y. J. Hall, Agent.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                   |
| Lysander, Pres. ch. m. c. 31; Mrs. M. Townsend, 10;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 41 00             |
| Onondaga Hollow, Pres. ch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 25 00             |
| Pompey, Cong. ch. 17,64; m. c. 13;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 30 64             |
| Syracuse, 1st pres. ch. 59,16; Mrs. R. Dickson, 10;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 69 16             |

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Wampsville, Pres. ch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 19 50—185 30  |
| <i>Taunton &amp; Vic. Ms. Aux. So.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |               |
| Berkley, Fem. cent. so.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 23 00         |
| Fall River, Central ch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 234 29        |
| Seekonk, Cong. so. gent. 17,05; la. 35,53;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 52 58         |
| Taunton, Trin. cong. ch. to cons. Mrs. ALMIRA MALTRY an H. M.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 140 05—449 92 |
| <i>Tolland Co. Ct. Aux. So. J. R. Flynt, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |               |
| Gilend, Gent. 21; la. 28,46;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 49 46         |
| S. Coventry, Mrs. L. F. Booth,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 5 00—54 46    |
| <i>Valley of the Mississippi, Aux. So. G. L. Weed, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |               |
| Watertown & Vic. N. Y. Aux. So. A. Ely, Tr.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 331 29        |
| Brownville, Ch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 15 00         |
| Mannsville, do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 6 00          |
| Rutland, do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 11 00         |
| Watertown, 1st ch. 108,48; m. c. 105,01;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 213 49—245 49 |
| <i>Western Reserve, O. Aux. So. Rev. H. Coe, Agent.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |
| Brighton, 50c; Brownhelm, 14,04; Brunswick, 7; Claridon, for a youth at Mad-ura, 20; s. s. m. c. and cong. for Mr. Taylor, do. 8; Elyria, 39,19; Hunting- ton, la. sew. so. 1,91; Mr. S. 2; colored boy, 13c; two chil. 25c; cash, 57c; Hartford, S. Hayes, 10; Kinsman, 5; Mesopotamia, 3; J. B. S. 10; Mantua, 10,50; Nelson, Rev. F. Maginnis and wife, 10; Peninsula, 7; Richfield, J. Newton, 10; Ravenna, 55,36; Roots- town, cong. so. 7,13; s. s. 1,50; Stronge- ville, 20,50; a little girl, av. of labor, 3; Sullivan, W. T. Church, 3; Wellington, 11,18; Rev. A. R. Clark and wife, 8; Williamsfield, 6; Youngstown, 56,43; av. of property, 50c; ded. disc. 3; | 328 69        |
| <i>Windham Co. Vt. Aux. So. A. E. Dwinell, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |               |
| Brattleboro', East, m. c. 24,67; Central ch. s. s. for A. Huntington Clapp, Ceylon, 20;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 44 67         |
| Grafton, Cong. ch. and so. 30; J. Har- rett, 22; m. c. 10; Rev. M. Brad- ford, 10;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 72 00         |
| Putney, m. c.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 10 00         |
| Wardsboro', m. c. 12; s. s. 3;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 15 00         |
| Windham, m. c.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 12 00—153 67  |
| <i>Windham Co. North, Ct. Aux. So. J. B. Gay, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |               |
| West Woodstock, Ch. and so.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 2 00          |
| <i>Worcester Co. Ms. Central Aux. So. A. D. Foster, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |
| Rutland, Mr. Cady's ch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 5 00          |
| Worcester, Miss Martha Sawyer, dec'd,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 43 56—48 56   |
| <i>Worcester Co. North, Ms. Aux. So. B. Hawkes, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |               |
| Gardner, A friend,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1 00          |
| <i>York Co. Me. Conf. of Chs. Rev. G. W. Cressay, Tr.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |               |
| Lebanon, Cong. ch. and so.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 34 67         |
| Saco, 1st par. benev. so. m. c. 20; Mrs. Cole, 4;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 24 00—        |
| Shapleigh, Cong. ch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 9 00—67 67    |
| Total from the above sources,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | \$13,949 46   |

## VARIOUS COLLECTIONS AND DONATIONS.

|                                                                                                     |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| A lady,                                                                                             | 5 00   |
| <i>Albany, N. Y. 4th pres. ch.</i>                                                                  | 50 00  |
| <i>Ballston Centre, N. Y. Pres. cong. to cons. Rev. GEORGE H. THATCHER an H. M. 50;</i>             |        |
| fem. hea. sch. so. for chil. in boarding sch. at Oodenville, 19;                                    | 69 00  |
| Belfast, Me. N. ch. m. c.                                                                           | 5 00   |
| Billerica, Ms. J. G. D. Stearns,                                                                    | 10 00  |
| Bridgewater, N. Y. J. H.                                                                            | 1 00   |
| <i>Brooklyn Centre, Pa. Pres. ch.</i>                                                               | 23 00  |
| Brownstown, Mich. Rev. D. Emerson,                                                                  | 2 00   |
| Calais, Me. s. s. for Thomas J. Lee, Ceylon,                                                        | 20 00  |
| <i>Cambridgeport, Ms. 1st evan. cong. ch. and so. to cons. WILLIAM ADAMS and AARON SWEET, H. M.</i> | 300 00 |
| Cazenovia, N. Y. A friend,                                                                          | 10 00  |
| Chelsea, Ms. Winnisimmet ch. and so. m. c.                                                          | 24 50  |
| Christiana, Del. Mr. Barr's cong. a mem.                                                            | 15 00  |
| Cutchogue, N. Y. Cong. ch.                                                                          | 15 00  |
| Davenport, Iowa, m. c.                                                                              | 8 00   |
| Delaware, W. T. m. c.                                                                               | 6 00   |
| E. Cambridge, Ms. Evan. ch. and so. m. c.                                                           | 8 20   |
| E. Groton, N. Y. Cong. ch.                                                                          | 26 22  |
| East Lincolnton, N. Y. Rev. S. C. 1; less disc. 50c.                                                | 50     |

*Katon, C. E.* Mr. Sherrill's so.  
*Emmetsburg, Md.* Six indiv.  
*Evans, N. Y.* 2d ch.  
*Farmington, Ill.* M. Simpson,  
*Fayetteville, Pa.* J. Darby,  
*Fort Covington, N. Y.* m. c. 30; fem. so. 20;  
 R. R. 10; R. M. 10; B. B. S. 10; C. M. 10;  
 indiv. 10; ack. in Jan. Her. fr. C. Marsh,  
 100;  
*Fort Gibson, Ark.* G. Loomis, U. S. A. wh.  
 and prev. dona. cons. HENRY OGDEN an  
 H. M. 72,87; m. c. 12,19;  
*Fryeburg, Me.* Miss S. Andrews,  
*Geneseo, Ill.* 1st pres. ch. and so. m. c.  
*Glens Falls, N. Y.* Pres. ch.  
*Granby, Vt.* Cong. ch.  
*Grand Detour, Ill.* Rev. R. M. Pierson, 2;  
 Mrs. W. G. Daney, 5;  
*Hannibal, Mo.* Pres. ch. m. c.  
*Jefferson, N. Y.* 1st pres. ch.  
*Lancaster city, Pa.* Rev. J. Chapman,  
*Lebanon, Tex.* Miss J. A. Hall,  
*Mexico, N. Y.* Ch.  
*Milford, Mich.* United ch. wh. and previous  
 dona. cons. LUMAN FULLER an H. M.  
*Mobile, Ala.* F. H. Brooks,  
*Monroe, Mich.* 1st pres. ch.  
*Montreal, L. C.* American pres. ch. and so.  
 337,83; m. c. 87,17; J. DeWitt, to cons.  
 Mrs. MARIA E. C. STRONG an H. M. 100;  
*Montrose, Pa.* Pres. ch. 31; m. c. 19;  
*Morristown, N. J.* 1st pres. ch.  
*Newark, N. J.* 1st pres. ch. 650,27; 3d do. m.  
 c. 47,41; Mrs. L. B. 5;  
*Newark, Del.* Village pres. ch. m. c. 6,30;  
 indiv. 14,02; Mrs. Meigs, 10; Mrs. G. 5;  
 Mrs. H. 4; fem. mite so. 3,42; students of  
 Delaware college, 6,75;  
*New Brunswick, N. J.* Two chil.  
*New Castle, Del.* Miss. so. (of wh. from a  
 friend, for James R. Black, Ceylon, 20;  
 two friends, for Jane Black, do. 20;) wh.  
 cons. Miss ELIZABETH BOOTH an H. M.  
*North Reading, Ms.* m. c.  
*Northville, N. Y.* Ch. and cong. wh. cons.  
 Rev. JOHN O. WELLS an H. M.  
*Oxford, Ms.* Cong. ch. 3; a friend, 1;  
*Panther Creek, Ill.* Cong. ch.  
*Petersburgh, Pa.* m. c. in s. s.  
*Philadelphia, Pa.* 3d pres. ch. W. A. Clarke,  
 50; R. Clarke, 10; Misses Clarke, 20; 5th  
 do. I. I. Baker, 5;  
*Philadelphos,*  
*Philipsburg, Can.* Cong. ch. m. c.  
*Rockaway, N. J.* Pres. ch. wh. cons. Rev.  
 BARNABAS KING an H. M.  
*Saratoga Springs, N. Y.* Pres. ch. R. H.  
 Walworth, 150; W. L. F. Warren, to cons.  
 Mrs. MARY A. DARROW an H. M. 100;  
 Mrs. C. M. Beach, 30; N. B. Doe, 25; J.  
 Willard, 25; M. L. North, 20; Rev. A. T.  
 Chester, 10; W. P. 10; J. S. 10; S. E. B.  
 10; N. E. Y. 10; R. McD. 10; m. c. 67,47;  
 coll. 58,48; juv. so. for Albert T. Chester,  
 Ceylon, 20;  
*South America, N. Y.* Pres. ch.  
*South Reading, Ms.* m. c.  
*Stanhope and Succasunna, N. J.* Pres. chs.  
 (of wh. fr. sch. of Messrs. H. and H. av.  
 of fair, 9;)  
*Susqueville, S. C.* Rev. J. L. Bartlett,  
*Toulon, Ill.* Rev. S. G. Wright,  
*Tripe's Hill, N. Y.* Ch. 10; J. M. 2;  
*Truxton, N. Y.* Cong. ch.  
*Tuxia, N. Y.* M. L. C.  
*Van Buren, N. Y.* Mrs. E. Warner,  
*Wadhams Mills, N. Y.* Rev. C. Spooner,  
*Washington, D. C.* 1st pres. ch. miss. asso.  
*Wayne, O.* Gent. and la. benev. so. for Mr.  
 Andrews, Sandw. Isl.  
*Westfield, N. J.* Pres. ch.

## IN FOREIGN LANDS AND AT MISSIONARY STATIONS.

*Cattaraugus, Ch.* 5; S. White, 5;  
*Sacket, 1,50*  
*Fort Towson, m. c.*  
*Park Hill, m. c. 13; A. N. C. 5;*  
*Pine Ridge, m. c.*

15 00  
 39 00  
 4 61  
 10 00  
 14 00  
 85 06  
 8 00  
 20 00  
 88 43  
 3 00  
 7 00  
 5 00  
 21 00  
 5 00  
 5 00  
 3 00  
 15 00  
 10 00  
 21 78  
 525 00  
 50 00  
 115 00  
 702 68  
 49 49  
 50  
 100 00  
 15 00  
 50 52  
 4 00  
 2 25  
 5 00  
 85 00  
 50 00  
 10 00  
 50 00  
 50 00  
 42 20  
 10 00  
 7 50  
 12 00  
 10 00  
 1 00  
 4 00  
 2 00  
 130 47  
 35 00  
 23 74

Hilo, Boarding sch. 7,37; Honolulu,  
 1st ch. for sup. of Mr. Armstrong,  
 184,79; 2d do. for sup. of Mr.  
 Smith, 200,25; Kailua, Ch. for  
 sup. of Mr. Thurston, 114,14; Ko-  
 loa, do. for sup. of Mr. Pogue, 21,  
 63; Lahaina, do. for sup. of Mr.  
 Baldwin, 110,87; Molokai, do. for  
 sup. of Mr. Andrews, 281; Miss  
 LYDIA BROWN, wh. cons. her an  
 H. M. 100; Ewa, Mr. Bishop's ch.  
 50; Wailuku, Ch. for sup. of Mr.  
 Clark, 265; Waimoa, 15; Rev. L.  
 Lyons, 10; A friend, 22,50; 1,382 55-1,428 05  
 \$18,972 11

## LEGACIES.

*Abington, Ms.* Mrs. Hannah King, by Benj.  
 and Hannah King, Ex'r's 100; int. 14,50;  
*Hadley, Ms.* Miss Catharine Coolidge, by J.  
 Marsh, Ex'r,  
*Homer, N. Y.* C. Chamberlain, by G. W.  
 Chamberlain, Ex'r,  
*Johnstown, N. Y.* D. D. Mac Vean, by A.  
 Mac Vean, Ex'r,  
*Mason, N. H.* Miss H. Lawrence, by T.  
 Wheeler, Ex'r. (prev. rec'd 150;)  
*Newbury, Ms.* Rev. J. C. March, by Mrs.  
 Alice March, Ex'r,  
*Salem, Ms.* Mrs. Mary Aroher, by J. G. King,  
 Ex'r,  
*Uxbridge, Ms.* Mrs. Sarah Judson, by J. G.  
 King, Ex'r, 200; int. 7;  
 114 50  
 50 00  
 21 38  
 250 00  
 132 32  
 100 00  
 200 00  
 207 00  
 \$1,095 20

Ded. amount ack. in Dec. 1844 from  
 Swanton, Vt. and now transferred  
 to Gen. For. Fund.  
 Do. this sum refunded, being am't  
 overpaid on Mrs. E. Haskell's leg-  
 acy,  
 50 00  
 16 87—66 87  
 \$1,028 33

Amount of donations and legacies acknowledged in  
 the preceding lists, \$20,000 44. Total from August  
 1st to February 28th, \$111,591 52.

## GENERAL PERMANENT FUND.

*Swanton, Vt.* Betsey Jackson, by C. F. Saf-  
 ford, Tr.  
 50 00

## DONATIONS IN CLOTHING, &amp;c.

*Cabotsville, Ms.* A box for Mr. Hitchcock,  
 Dwight.  
*E. Stockholm, N. Y.* Cloth fr. Mr. Colton,  
 dec'd, 8,75; a shawl, fr. Miss A. Skinner,  
 dec'd.  
*Ellicottville, N. Y.* A bundle.  
*Hartford, Ct.* A box for Mr. Gulick, Sandw.  
 Isl.  
*Hartland, Vt.* A box fr. juv. sew. so.  
*Hopkinton, N. Y.* A bed quilt, fr. Mrs. Dag-  
 gett.  
*Huntington, O.* Clothing fr. la. sew. so. 12,  
 56; shoes fr. Mr. Sage, 1,25; cloth, fr. Mr.  
 Hall, 150;  
*Jamestown, N. Y.* A bundle.  
*Little Valley, N. Y.* Do.; shoes, fr. Mrs.  
 Hall, for scholar.  
*Napoli, N. Y.* Two bundles.  
*Nelson, N. H.* A box, fr. O. P. Newell, for  
 Mr. Emerson, Sandw. Isl.  
*Philadelphia, Pa.* A box, fr. Mrs. E. P. S.  
 Jones, for Mrs. Aphorpe, Ceylon.

The following articles are respectfully solicited from  
 Manufacturers and others.

Printing paper, writing paper, stationery, slates,  
 shoes, hats, blankets, sheets, pillow-cases, towels,  
 shirts, socks, stockings, fulled-cloth, flannel, domestic  
 cotton, etc.